

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXVIII—NUMBER 5.
WHOLE NUMBER 141.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

17 and 19
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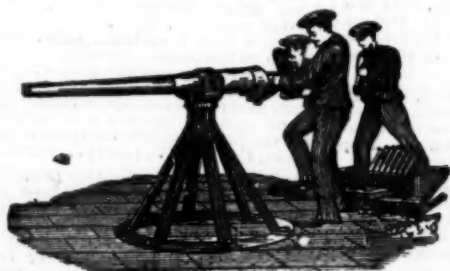
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THE nomination of Colonel Edward P. Vollum, surgeon, to be Chief Medical Purveyor, and of Lieutenant Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be surgeon, with the rank of colonel, honors two efficient and distinguished officers. Colonel Vollum, a native of New York, born in 1837, has seen over 37 years of active service. For many years he did arduous duty on the frontier, and there are many yet alive who remember his work during the yellow fever epidemic in New York Harbor in 1856. When the war broke out he was in California, and while there discovered dangerous plots to destroy Northern cities, and in many other ways attested his devotion to the Union cause at much hazard to his own personal safety. In 1862 he was ordered to Washington, and from that time forward his efforts to provide for the sick and the wounded were indefatigable. He was sent to various points in the field in this connection to give professional service in whatever direction needed. In 1863 he was assigned as Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac and performed other kindred duties until the close of the war. In May, 1878, while at West Point, Colonel Vollum submitted a plan for an Army Mutual Aid Association, but without success, and in December of that year went to Washington, and after earnest efforts the association was established Jan. 13, 1879, the late Inspector General Roger Jones being the first president. While on duty as Medical Director of the Department of Texas he secured the adoption by the Medical Department of ice machines, thus adding greatly to the comfort of officers and men and reducing the sick rate fully fifty per cent. He also secured the adoption of white cotton summer clothing for the rank and file. In 1888 he visited Europe and obtained much valuable professional information, and made a similar visit this year. This is but an outline of a busy professional career in the service of his country.

Colonel B. J. D. Irwin has also a most excellent record. He was appointed assistant surgeon in 1856, and served in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona with expeditions against hostile Indians. In 1861 he was appointed Medical Inspector in the Army of the Ohio, and his services at Shiloh, Corinth, summer campaign of the Army of the Ohio, etc., were conspicuous. Until the war he was actively engaged, and while in Louisville, Ky., in 1865, held the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon General. Since the war he has followed, with marked ability, the various responsible positions assigned to him, and done honor to his profession and to the Service.

SIXTY-FOUR gentlemen have united thus far in an invitation to a public dinner to be given to the Count of Paris, upon his arrival in this country. Forty of these gentlemen have commanded corps divisions or brigades with rank or have commissions, giving them the title of general according to Army usage. The members of the committee having the matter in charge have all commanded battle corps of the Army of the Potomac. They are: Generals Erasmus D. Keyes, Fitz John Porter, W. B. Franklin, H. W. Slocum, J. G. Parke, O. O. Howard, Daniel E. Sickles, Daniel Butterfield, John Newton. The dinner will be limited to comrades serving in the Army of the Potomac at the same time with the guest, as in accord with his wishes and the spirit and purposes of the dinner. The presence among the living of so many who served more than a quarter of a century ago as senior officers of the Army of the Potomac is a gratifying proof of their continued practice of the virtues that tend to longevity. Captain Philippe D'Orleans, late A. D. C. to General Geo. B. McClellan, presents himself upon this occasion as a comrade among comrades, and he will be received in the same spirit. He is assured in advance of a cordial welcome. Among the first to join the Society of the Army of the Potomac upon its establishment was the Count of Paris, and he always held his experiences as a soldier in the Army of the Republic as among his most cherished recollections. He comes here to revisit the battlefields of Virginia, to revive old comradeship, and to freshen the impressions of our great war recorded in his history. The spirit in which that history has been received by the soldiers both North and South was shown in the case of the Battle of Gettysburg, the participants in that engagement from both sections contributing equally to the valuable data concerning it gathered by the Count during his historical studies.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN HAYDEN DE LANY, 9th U. S. Inf., will spend a portion of the winter in the East.

LIEUTENANT G. LE R. IRWIN, 3d U. S. Artillery, has joined Knower's battery at Fort McHenry, Md.

THE Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Orleans, sailed on the *Germanic* on Sept. 24, for the United States.

LIEUTENANT E. E. BENJAMIN, 1st U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Gaston, Cal.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, U. S. A., has resumed command of Fort Preble, Me., from a brief trip to New York City.

GENERALS W. T. SHERMAN and Horace Porter have been elected honorary members of the Actors' Fund of America.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in New York the latter part of this week from Evanston, Ill.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DUNCAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, has left Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to spend a portion of the winter on leave.

GENERALS J. G. PARKE and P. R. De Trobriand, U. S. A., registered at the Brevoort House, New York City, on Monday.

COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., is a recent visitor to San Francisco, where he has been heartily welcomed by many old friends.

MAJOR E. M. COATES, 19th U. S. Inf., on leave, visited New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to New York, this week, from a pleasant visit to Old Point Comfort, Va.

MAJOR W. H. ECKELS, paymaster, U. S. A., who is on a few weeks' leave from New York City, is visiting friends at Harrisburg, Pa.

COLONEL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, 1st U. S. Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Angel Island, Cal., this week, from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN J. B. EATON, 3d U. S. Artillery, lately visiting at Lexington, Ky., was expected in Boston, Mass., this week on a visit to friends.

THE engagement of Lieut. H. G. Trout, 9th Cavalry, to Miss Edith S. Burt, daughter of Lieut.-Col. A. S. Burt, 7th Infantry, is announced.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., next week, to spend October and November on leave.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York City this week while on his way to Sandy Hook on professional business.

LIEUTENANT DILLARD H. CLARK, 15th U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., has taken charge of ordnance matters at that post.

LIEUTENANT S. R. H. TOMPKINS, 7th U. S. Cav., lately at Camp Douglas, Wis., after a short visit to friends in St. Paul, has returned to Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR J. V. D. MIDDLETON, surgeon, U. S. A., after a tour of duty at David's Island, will shortly move his *lares et penates* to Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

LIEUTENANT C. E. KILBOURNE, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been visiting at Columbus, Ohio, on leave, will join Mitchell's battery at Fort Adams, R. I., in a few days.

CAPTAIN J. P. SCHINDEL, 6th U. S. Infantry, was expected to arrive at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., with his company from Fort Gibson, I. T., the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANT W. R. DASHIELL, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., has started on a two months' leave, and will return to his post about the middle of November.

MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled in Chicago, and has been the recipient of much hospitality since his arrival in the Windy City.

LIEUTENANT FRANK THORP, 5th U. S. Artillery, will take command next week of Battery "K," of his regiment, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Capt. H. F. Brewerton being East on a long leave.

MAJOR W. R. GIBSON, surgeon, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends at Governor's Island, goes to the recruiting depot at David's Island to take charge of the medical department there.

LIEUTENANT L. P. DAVISON, 11th U. S. Inf., is closing up his public business in the Q. M. D. and Subsistence department at Fort Ontario, N. Y., preparatory to joining Mansfield's company at Sackett's Harbor about Oct. 1.

CAPTAIN F. B. TAYLOR, 9th U. S. Cav., who has been residing the past ten months at the Dakota Hot Springs for the recuperation of his health, has closed his cottage there and returned to duty at Fort Robinson, Neb.

CAPTAIN PAUL ROEMER, U. S. A., retired, is comfortably domiciled at No. 2 Elizabeth street, Darmstadt, Germany, and avails himself of the many opportunities there afforded him to keep *au fait* in military matters.

At the meeting last week at Parkersburg of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, Gen. Powell delivered an eloquent oration on the "Life and Works of General George Crook," and a committee was appointed to raise funds for a monument to the memory of that distinguished officer.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., whose tour on recruiting duty expires next week, is busy packing up at Governor's Island, where his many friends part with him with sincere regret. As he will be promoted to the colonelcy of the 23d U. S. Infantry in January next, it is probable he will not join his present regiment, the 18th, in the interval.

LIEUTENANT F. W. FOSTER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting at Frontenac, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. P. PEARSON, 34th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Reading, Pa.

LIEUTENANT J. L. WILSON, 4th U. S. Art., joined at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty early in the week.

LIEUTENANT T. M. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., aide-de-camp to Gen. Ruger, is East on a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT H. C. DANES, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at Pen Yan, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK MARSH, 1st U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Tuesday from a short leave.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES PAGE, U. S. A., and family, will reside at 3135 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, for the winter.

LIEUTENANT H. L. ROBERTS, 19th U. S. Inf., of Ft. Wayne, Mich., visited friends in New York City and Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. BYRNE, Surgeon, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Byrne arrived in New York on Monday of this week from England.

CAPTAIN HAYDEN DE LANY, 9th U. S. Inf., lies seriously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs at his quarters in San Diego, Cal., the station of his company.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, visiting friends at Cleveland, Ohio, has had his leave extended a month for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN H. P. KINGSBURY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, now on duty at Major-General Howard's headquarters at Governor's Island, is a recently qualified sharpshooter.

LIEUTENANT W. T. WILDER, 19th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Ft. Wayne, Mich., from a few weeks' absence since the completion of his duties at Fort Niagara.

GENERAL C. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., has arrived at Philadelphia to take charge of the Q. M. depot in that city, and is temporarily located at the Colonnade Hotel.

CAPTAIN J. W. POPE, U. S. A., commandant of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, was in Cincinnati this week attending the sessions of the Prison Congress.

LIEUTENANT D. C. SHANKS, 18th U. S. Inf., an efficient officer, has succeeded to the regimental adjutancy in succession to Lieut. G. L. Turner, whose tour has expired.

MRS. CARTER, wife of Capt. Mason Carter, 5th U. S. Infantry, will be in New York City until Oct. 15, visiting her brother, Mr. A. M. Wellington, of the *Engineering News*, 34 Gramercy Park.

COLONEL J. G. CHANDLER, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty of a little over a year in Philadelphia, goes in a few days to San Francisco for duty as chief quartermaster Division of the Pacific.

LIEUTENANT G. F. E. HARRISON, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately released from College duty at the University of California, will spend a portion of the winter on the Pacific Coast and join at Fort Adams next January.

THE retirement of Capt. William N. Sage, 11th U. S. Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt to captain and 2d Lieut. R. L. Hira to 1st lieutenant. Both officers are now at Madison Barracks and will not change station.

LIEUTENANT J. A. TOWERS, 1st U. S. Art., who has been visiting for some time past at his home in Anderson, S. C., will enter upon duty next week at the Military Academy at Charleston. As South Carolina is his native State, the detail is especially agreeable.

"MANY happy returns of the Day" to Gen. J. G. Parke, U. S. A., born Sept. 22; to Captain M. Leahy, U. S. A., born Sept. 22; to Capt. D. W. Lockwood, C. E., born Sept. 21; to Col. S. M. Mansfield, C. E., born Sept. 25; to Col. J. P. Martin, A. A. G., born Sept. 27.

THE marriage at Columbus, O., Sept. 23, of Lieut. W. N. P. Darrow, 4th U. S. Art., to Miss Mary Nell, was a fashionable affair, and Trinity Church was well filled with relatives and friends. After a few weeks' wedding tour, Lieut. Darrow and bride will join at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.

MAJOR J. A. P. HAMPTON, 12th U. S. Inf., on leave, returned to the United States from Europe on the S. S. *City of Berlin* Sept. 24. The leave of Maj. Hampton has been extended until Jan. 1, 1891. He will spend the next few months in Washington, D. C., and will start for his post, Fort Sully, Dakota, in December.

THE wedding of Miss Sarah Wharton Henry and Lieut. James Watson Benton, U. S. A., takes place in Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 2, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Gale, Mrs. Gale being a cousin to the bride. Miss Henry is most pleasantly remembered by Omaha people. She is an accomplished musician, having studied abroad for some years and perfected her musical style. Combining a most pleasing manner with brightness and vivacity she made many friends here on her visits to her father, Col. Guy V. Henry.—*Omaha Excelsior*.

THE New York Sunday Democrat, referring to sundry press strictures in regard to enlistments at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., says: "In justice to Col. L. L. Langdon, the gallant soldier in command at Fort Hamilton, we can safely say that there is no officer in the U. S. Army freer from the stain of Know-nothingism than he is. Col. Langdon is a liberal-minded, cultured gentleman, who would not willingly hurt the feelings of the humblest man of any nationality in the land. He is a great admirer of the military genius of the Irish people, and is ever ready to hear testimony to the efficiency and good conduct of the soldiers of Irish birth whom he has the good fortune to command."

LIEUTENANT L. M. KOEHLER, 6th U. S. Cav., is visiting at Gross Isle, Mich.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEE, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Thursday, on a week's vacation.

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., now on a few weeks' leave, is expected to return to Omaha early in October.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., and staff are for the present located at The Richelieu, Michigan avenue, Chicago.

COLONEL W. M. WHERRY, U. S. A., commandant of Newport Barracks, Ky., visited friends in St. Louis this week.

COLONEL J. G. TILFORD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Robinson, is about to join the Nebraska Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

COLONEL DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Europe on Wednesday and located temporarily at the Victoria Hotel.

CAPTAIN ALLYN CAPRON, 1st U. S. Artillery, with his light battery, started on Thursday of this week from Fort Douglas, Utah, for Fort Riley, Kansas.

CAPTAIN F. K. UPHAM, 1st U. S. Cav., and his son, Cadet F. B. Upham, of the Naval Academy, were in New York City this week and met many old friends.

LIEUTENANT JOHN McCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Art., a recent arrival on the Pacific Coast will join Brinckley's light battery at the Presidio on Wednesday next.

LIEUTENANT W. O. CORY, 15th U. S. Inf., who has been in poor health for some time past, goes from New Orleans to San Antonio to be examined for retirement.

LIEUTENANT JOHN NEWTON, 16th U. S. Infantry, bids adieu to friends at Fort Leavenworth in a few days and starts to join his company at Fort Du Chene, Utah.

GENERAL TRUMAN SEYMOUR, U. S. A., is pleasantly located at 122 Via di Bardi, Florence, Italy; still cheerful and full of mental activity in spite of bodily infirmities that would discourage a less soldierly spirit.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., is quoted as saying: "To name the post at San Antonio after Sam Houston is appropriate. He was the greatest man Texas ever had, and besides, he was a Union man to the day of his death."

The Fort Omaha Club has elected these new officers: Dr. Hartsoff, president; Captain Miller, vice president, and Lieut. Benham, secretary. With these three gallant officers as directors the club promises to be a very fascinating place.—Omaha Excelsior.

E. G. GILMORE and Eugene Tompkins control and own the most valuable theatrical properties in America. They are joint owners of the Academy of Music in New York. Mr. Tompkins is the owner of the Boston Theatre in Boston, and Mr. Gilmore owns and controls Niblo's Garden, New York.

The Madison (Wis.) Democrat says: "It is announced that Gov. Hoard's request to have Capt. Phillip Reade, who has been instructing the Wisconsin National Guardsmen in small arms practice for several years, detailed again for the same work next year, has been denied by the Secretary of War. Militiamen are greatly disappointed."

The following Army officers registered at the War Department during the present week: 1st Lieut. James D. Munn, 7th Cav.; Major Michael Cooney, 4th Cav.; Capt. George Rubin, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George L. Anderson, 4th Art.; Capt. James E. Simpson, retired; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, Engrs.; Capt. Wm. B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Reed, 24 Cav.; Frank B. Keen, 5th Inf., and H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf.

The Vancouver Independent says: Col. J. G. C. Lee has gone to San Francisco for a couple of weeks. There is a rumor afloat that Troop E (Capt. S. A. Mason) will be ordered to Walla Walla. Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Lieut. Henry C. Cabell and Capt. C. H. Clark left Saturday on a hunting trip in the Cascades. Col. F. E. Trotter and Lieuts. McCammon, Martin and Jones have returned from an outing with troops in the northern part of the county.

The Los Angeles Express, referring to the arrival of Gen. A. McD. McCook, says: "He looked well. A Prince Albert coat was buttoned over his stalwart chest. He was in a cheerful frame of mind. His genial face glowed with health. His white mustache was trimmed close, and his iron-gray hair was brushed back very neatly. When talking his handsome face lighted up with a winning smile. He is one of the most popular among the veteran Army officers and his family is noted for the sacrifices made by them in the war."

A St. Louis despatch of Sept. 20 says: "Gen. B. H. Grierson's insane son has been found. He had made his escape from a private insane asylum at Jacksonville, Ill. He was wandering about, and when the city physician took him in hand it soon became apparent that the prisoner was Gen. Grierson's son. He is mentally deranged from overstudy. He was remarkably bright in his younger years, and procured an appointment to the Military Academy. He was unable to finish the prescribed course on account of brain troubles and returned home. Soon afterwards he became violently insane and was placed in a private asylum."

A CAMP DOUGLAS despatch to the Chicago Herald says: "The close of the national marksmen tourney placed Lieut. Charles H. Muir, 17th Inf., on a pedestal of honor at once prominent and deserved. He was born in Monroe Co., Mich. Monroe was also the home of General Custer, whose father still resides there. After he was graduated from West Point he was first stationed at Devil's Lake, N. D., where his talent as a marksman became noted among his fellow soldiers. Since then he has won gold and silver medals innumerable. This contest undoubtedly places Lieutenant Muir at the head of the list among riflemen on this continent, if not in the world."

LIEUTENANT EUGENE T. WILSON, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Staten Island, on Monday, en route to Fort Riley, Kansas, to join Capron's Light Battery "E."

The Union Veteran Memorial Association of New York City, incorporated Sept. 24, is formed for social, literary, patriotic, charitable, and historical purposes. Among the subscribers is Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., in the sum of \$1,000.

PROFESSOR G. L. GOODALE, of Cambridge, with Capt. Goodale, 23d Infantry, sail on North German Lloyd steamer on September 24th, for an extended tour in Europe, Asia, and Australia. They are accompanied as far as Europe by Mrs. Goodale and her sister, Miss Montgomery, of Wakefield, Mass.

COLONEL AND MRS. A. B. CAREY will this year take up their residence in Boston, where Col. Carey is stationed. They have a delightful summer place on the bluff at Vineyard Haven, where they were this year. Mrs. Carey's absence from Washington is much regretted by scores of friends, and she will be missed in the home of her uncle, Secretary Proctor, where she assisted at the receptions. Mrs. Proctor herself was unable to attend last season.—Washington Star.

It is related that Lord Wolseley saw Carlyle near the end of his life for the first and only time and asked him what he thought of the House of Commons. Carlyle answered: "I think that it is a place in which there are 600 talking asses!" When, finally, Lord Wolseley rose to go Mr. Carlyle said: "I am old and you are a young man. You may live to see the day when that talking shop down there will be shut up, and who knows but that you may be the man to go down and turn the key!"

The widow, son and two daughters of the late Prof. Weir, of West Point, have been spending the summer at Pocantico Hills, Westchester County, New York. Among the other residents of Pocantico Hills this summer has been Mr. Oliver Sumner Teall, grandson of the late Gen. E. V. Sumner, and a nephew of Col. S. S. Sumner and E. V. Sumner, of the Army. Mr. Teall, as the most active member of the People's Municipal League of New York City, is occupying much public attention just now. We are not quite sure that his honored grandfather would approve of so much attention to politics.

The Pen Argyl Index (Pa.) says: "Gen. C. L. Kilburn, U. S. A., retired, of Germantown, Philadelphia, and Mr. Edward L. Williams, of New York City, arrived at Nazareth recently, having driven from near Hawley, Wayne County. The General spent the greater part of the summer at that place with the Forest Park Association, of which he is a member. During his stay there he bought a beautiful horse, and invited his friend, Mr. Williams, to accompany him in a drive to Philadelphia. When they arrived at Pen Argyl urgent business called Mr. Williams to New York and the General drove the remaining distance, 64 miles, to the city alone."

In the Buffalo Sunday morning News, George L. Kilmer says: "Grain grows on the field of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre, and the remains of 79 gallant men who fell there have but lately been rescued from the trampling hoofs of cattle and the ruthless plowshare of a sordid farmer who values the soil for its products rather than its associations. The present owner is a stranger, and knows nothing of the battle that took place Dec. 21, 1866, and the removal of the bodies of the massacred soldiers to a distant national cemetery (Custer Battlefield) has destroyed the last mark of the conflict. Such is warfare on the plains, and the fate of the heroes of Indian fights seems to be a plunge into oblivion. The massacre, which was one of the most heartrending in all border annals, was perpetrated by the bloody Sioux under Red Leaf, a subordinate chief to Red Cloud. The troops were commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. J. Fetterman, 18th U. S. Inf. Not a white man escaped, and the story of the fight could only be gleaned from the signs found on the spot after it was over." The story of the fight is then repeated. Though often repeated it is always interesting.

A DEL MONTE correspondent of Kate Field's Washington writes: "There have been great doings at the beautiful Del Monte this summer. At a military ball, which somebody has called 'a nocturne in gold lace, Gatling guns and bumping,' Mrs. Gen. Miles, Mrs. A. E. Wood, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Hancock received the guests, and well they did it. Mrs. Miles is every inch a Sherman and looked her best. Many regret her departure for Chicago. Apropos of promotions, many were made glad by that of Brig.-Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, who hereafter will make his headquarters at Los Angeles. A very earnest soldier is this member of the 'fighting McCooks,' and his new honor have come to him none too soon. In rejoicing over the living shall we forget the dead? Not far away, on the hill at Oakland, Md., sits Mrs. George Crook waiting patiently for a pension she sadly needs. General Crook died poor. The Senate has voted his widow \$2,000 a year, the same sum which has been given to the widows of Hancock and Logan. Why does the House delay an act of justice? I am told that Mr. Enloe blocks the way because he cannot get certain bills of his own passed. For shame, Mr. Enloe! Make war upon men, not upon defenceless women! Where's your Southern chivalry?"

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Gen. Israel Vogdes, U. S. A., recount his distinguished services and say:

A high Confederate officer, and a man of subsequent fame, said to the writer, Colonel Hamilton, "If old Vog had been called to Washington councils, the war would not have lasted so long." The General was probably the best student of Jomini, Napoleon and Napier that our Army has ever produced. His near-sightedness affected his military coup d'œil; but, place him with maps and statistical data on the table, and plans of campaign would develop spontaneously before him. All was painted on his brain as the pieces on a chess-board. He had the double brain faculty of bearing one thing and studying on another. He was accustomed to work out an abstract mathematical thought while listening to recitations in calculus, and never failed to catch a mistake or oversight of the pupil "at the board." He was most skillful in chess and whist, but withal a little irritable. He would not admit the charge, but evidently considered it just indignation against a partner to whom the combinations were not as clear as to himself. He would postulate in words a complex algebraic formula, would substitute and re-substitute it in, keep on inflecting new conditions, and differentiate and integrate enough to fill a page, and with about the same ease that an ordinary man would fol-

low a course of argument on a common question of life. The characters were a picture before his eye, which did not blur, fade or mix. * * * He was too greedy of knowledge to be a producer himself. He published nothing, but his advice and information were sought by all. His mind was omnivorous on matters of military art, theology, or law. He cared little for natural science or languages. He was kind and affectionate in disposition and a man with the courage of his convictions on any point he had ever lent his mind to. He knew what he knew, well.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. R. M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., returned to Washington Sept. 24.

ADMIRAL AND MRS. UPHAM have returned to Washington for the winter from Bar Harbor.

NAVAL-CONSTRUCTOR F. T. BOWLES, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Europe on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT O. D. MYRICK and Chief Engineer S. Keogh have reported on board the *McLane* from leave.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, U. S. Marine Corps, was at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 23, and inspected the marine battalion.

MR. H. L. HINSON, of Delaware, has been appointed chief clerk of the Bureau of Navigation, vice Waldecker deceased.

LIEUTENANT GODFREY L. CARDEN, of the revenue steamer *McLane*, now repairing at Baltimore, has been granted 30 days' leave.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., and family, are back again in their H street home, all of them much benefited by their summer's sojourn.

MR. J. L. HUNNIKER, late lieutenant, U. S. Navy, who has been abroad, is expected home about Sept. 30, and his address thereafter will be the Buffalo Club, Buffalo, N. Y.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., retired, who has been spending the summer at New London, Conn., has left that place for Washington, District of Columbia.

LIEUTENANT A. M. HUNT, U. S. N., recently relieved from duty on the Steel Board, will resign from the Navy to engage in private business upon the expiration of a year's leave just granted him.

A SARATOGA despatch of Sept. 20, says: Comdr. Charles L. Huntington, U. S. N., of the Pensacola Navy-yard, is seriously ill at his rooms here. It is not expected that he can recover from his malady, which is Bright's Disease.

PASSED-ASSISTANT-ENGINEER HENRY HERWIG, U. S. N., and family, have returned to Washington after three years absence on the Asiatic station. They will continue at their old home in Alexandria until a handsome house in a fashionable quarter of Washington, now in contemplation, has been constructed.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and the best member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, is coming rapidly to the front as the Democratic candidate in 1892. He is young and vigorous, a scholar and trained business man, who represents the pushing element in New York's commercial life."

PROFESSOR HENRI MARION, of the Naval Academy, has been at Newport, R. I., inspecting the carrier pigeons left at the naval training station. A few birds are kept at the academy, but there is not a regular loft, and Professor Marion's visit to Newport with a view to inspect the loft was for the purpose of establishing a similar loft at the academy.

CAPTAIN HENRY F. PICKING, who for some time has been Chief of the Hydrographic Office in the Navy Department, on Sept. 23 took charge of the office of Light-house Inspector for the 3d Light-house District at New York. Capt. Picking is well fitted for this duty. He has been a very efficient Chief of the Hydrographic Office, and has done much to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

The New Hampshire Gazette, referring to the transfer of Commodore J. S. Skerrett, U. S. N., from Portsmouth, N. H., to Washington, D. C., says: "Although Commodore Skerrett has been in command of the yard but a few months, he retires with the regrets of everybody who has been brought in contact with him. He has had a difficult position to fill, but has succeeded in doing it admirably, and his transfer to the Washington Navy yard only shows the estimation with which he is regarded by the Secretary of the Navy."

"THERE is an attraction about W. C. Whitney," said a well-known politician, as the ex-Secretary of the Navy strode through Delmonico's yesterday, "which tells heavily in his favor as a public man. He is not particularly robust in appearance, but he is sinewy-looking and strong. He is not given to promiscuous smiling, clapping people on the back or telling funny stories. Like Mr. Blaine and other 'magnetic' leaders, he has a quality of entire repose and apparent indifference to his surroundings. Men who meet him cling pretty closely afterward, but they smile nevertheless when they see him lounge about. I suppose he is as busy as any man in New York, and yet he has the most completely lazy walk that I have ever seen. He gets all there is out of life, though, and it would be in line with his extraordinary luck if he were finally elected as a compromise candidate. He is apparently the only man who is a friend both of Cleveland's and Hill's supporters."—N. Y. Sun.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET MAJOR AL BAKER THOMPSON, captain U. S. Army, retired, died at Concord, N. H., Sept. 12, after a somewhat protracted illness from nervous prostration. The Concord Statesman says: "By the death of Major Thompson, for the past 13 years Secretary of State, the Commonwealth of New Hampshire loses an efficient and painstaking official, our city an enterprising and highly respected citizen, the Grand Army and Loyal Legion an honored and patriotic member; and his family a most devoted husband and father. He manifested his pa-

triotism by early enlisting in the War of Rebellion as a volunteer in the 1st Regiment N. H. Volunteers. On June 4, 1861, he was commissioned as 2d lieutenant of Co. E, and went to the front with his regiment, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, in which he was severely wounded in his right shoulder, and from which he never fully recovered. For his conspicuous bravery and coolness in this engagement he was tendered a commission as captain in the 18th Infantry, Regular Army, by President Lincoln, which he accepted. He was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro, and later, while on duty with his regiment in Mississippi, he was severely wounded at the Battle of luka. May 6, 1864, he was placed on the retired list for disability resulting from a wound received in line of duty, with the rank of captain. He was the first president of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association, and last year served as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this State. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion. In June, 1872, he was appointed Deputy Secretary of State, and held that position with the exception of one year (1874-5) until Mr. Prescott was elected Governor, when he was chosen Secretary of State, and has held the office ever since, discharging his duties with marked ability. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter. The funeral took place Sept. 16, and was attended by nearly all the State officials, including Governor Goodell and his council and staff, as well as by representative men from all parts of the State."

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEORGE BARCLAY LIVINGSTON, U. S. N., died Sept. 19 at the home of his sister, Mrs. Eliza L. Parsons, 505 Fifth avenue, New York City. His death was due to heart failure. He had returned only a few days before from New Orleans where for eight months he had been on duty as lighthouse inspector and was apparently in good health. George Barclay Livingston was a son of Schuyler Livingston, of New York. He entered the Navy as a volunteer officer during the rebellion, and was transferred to the Regular Service in 1863. During a part of the year 1869 he was on the *Narragansett*, of the North Atlantic station. He received his commission as lieutenant March 21, 1870, and until 1873 was on duty with the Pacific fleet. In 1874 he was ordered to the *Colorado* on the North Atlantic station and continued on duty on this station until 1877. During 1878 and 1879 he was detailed to special duty on the *Despatch*, and afterward was for two years on the European station. In 1881 he was made torpedo instructor at the Newport Torpedo Station, and in October of the same year was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander. He commanded the storeship *Monongahela* in 1885 and 1886, and during 1889 was detailed at the Brooklyn and the Norfolk Navy-yards. Lieut.-Commander Livingston had many friends in New York, and was a member of the Union and other clubs. He was unmarried. The funeral services took place on Monday from St. Bartholomew's Church.

LIEUTENANT F. D. HOLTON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who died suddenly at Bennington, Vt., Sept. 18, 1890, of Bright's disease, was a native of Vermont; was graduated from the Military Academy in 1880; promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, and attained the grade of 1st lieutenant Dec. 12, 1886. He had only been home a few days on leave and, it is surmised, the fatigue incident to his long journey from Arizona hastened the end.

JULIUS D. ROSÉ, M. D., Ph. D., who died Sept. 12 at his home at Short Hills, N. J., was born in the Province of Hanover Jan. 6, 1826. He was a graduate of Holzwinden and of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1845 he came to the United States. In 1848 he became rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., continuing there till August, 1861, when he was commissioned chaplain of the 7th N. J. Vols. Dr. Rosé participated in numerous engagements with the Army of the Potomac and was three times wounded. After Frederickburg Dr. Rosé solemnized the only marriage ceremony in camp during the war when, at the conclusion of the ceremony, Gen. Hooker stepped forward and placed upon his breast a Maltese cross inscribed, "For Valor, Peninsula, 1862." He was presented with another decoration for bravery at Fredericksburg and Chancellorville and on Sept. 24 with a medal from the non-coms. and privates of his regiment. At this time the doctor was obliged on account of his wounds to resign his commission. He returned to Newark and finally located at Short Hills, N. J. The doctor was senior Presbyterian of the diocese of Newark. He received from Gov. Ward the "Honorable Testimonial" on behalf of the State of New Jersey for services, was a member of the Society of the 3d Army Corps and of the Army of the Potomac. He was also a Royal Arch Mason. One of his last requests was that his casket should be draped with the American flag. The doctor had a large acquaintance who will recall with pleasure his noble life and his kindly heart.

COLONEL ALEXANDER DUKE BAILIE, who killed himself in Chicago Sept. 18, entered the volunteer service as a subaltern in 1861, and was wounded in the face in one of the early battles in Virginia. The wound developed gangrene, and before it was healed had eaten many of the bones of the face and entirely destroyed his nose. He was honorably dis-

charged for disability, but as soon as he recovered he re-entered the service as a captain in the 65th U. S. Colored Infantry. He was a provost marshal and agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana. He was honorably mustered out in 1866, and soon afterward received an appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army, but owing to his disfigurement the surgeon refused to pass him and he was never commissioned. At the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services.

MR. B. E. WALKER, who died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 22, aged 53, was the only son of the late Major B. Walker, Paymaster, U. S. A., and a brother-in-law of Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A.

THE APPRENTICE SHIPS.

WE are permitted to publish this letter as an answer to some of the criticisms which have come from the other side about the poor quality of food furnished and general bad treatment of the apprentice boys:

122 LYTDALE ROAD, NUXHEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND, August 14, 1890.

Captain H. F. Pickens, U. S. N.:

SIR: Herewith I forward usual pilot chart notice and list of derelicts. Both advanced letter press and chart reached me safely, for which I am much obliged. As you will see I availed myself of your kind introduction to Capt. Green, of the *Saratoga*. The ship was a picture. Draped for the Queen's visit to Southampton, with St. George's cross at the main and the Stars and Stripes at the fore, mizzen, and peak, she was the embodiment of the old time war ship but with her teeth drawn. My boy went with me, as Capt. Green kindly included him, at my request, in the invitation. We arrived at Southampton from London about 10.30 A. M., and the *Saratoga's* gig under the charge of the captain's son, who handled her as to the manner born, was waiting for us. Captain Green did all in his power to make us comfortable and I fear that he gave up his nice berth for me to sleep. I have to thank you and him for a most enjoyable and instructive time. The royal yacht with Her Majesty passed close under our stern. The sunshone beautifully, the naval and military uniforms on the bridge looked very gay, our yards were manned in man-of-war fashion, and the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Edinburgh, army and navy, saluted Capt. Green both going to and returning from the dock. May the two countries related by every tie of blood never have their warships occupied in anything worse than the interchange of courtesies. I had imagined that she was a naval training ship. Capt. Green and his officers have a difficult task in this way, that the means of enforcing discipline is not the same as in a warship. The boys were well fed, healthy young fellows. Some had been to London to see the sights. Others had been on bicycle tours into the heart of the country. Such visits must tend to cement the good will of our two countries. I am convinced that some such system of school ships must be introduced here unless all our crews are to be foreigners. Will send you article on it when in print.

I am your obedient servant, WM. ALLINGHAM.

LINEAL PROMOTION.

THE following is the text of the bill which has passed both Houses and is now awaiting the action of the Senate on the amendment in *italics* and the signature of the President to become a law, providing for lineal promotion and examination before promotion:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter promotion to every grade in the Army below the rank of brigadier general, throughout each arm, corps, or department of service, shall, subject to the examination herein provided for, be made according to seniority in the next lower grade of that arm, corps, or department: *Provided*, That in the line of the Army all officers now above the grade of second lieutenant shall, subject to such examination, be entitled to promotion in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

Sec. 2. That officers of grades in each arm of the service shall be assigned to regiments, and transferred from one regiment to another, as the interests of the service may require, by orders from the War Department, and hereafter all appointments in the line of the Army shall be by commission in the arm of the service and not by commission in any particular regiment.

Sec. 3. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of all officers of the Army below the rank of major to determine their fitness for promotion, such an examination to be conducted at such times anterior to the accruing of the right to promotion as may be best for the interests of the service; *Provided*, That the President may waive the examination for promotion to any grade in the case of any officer who in pursuance of existing law has passed a satisfactory examination for such grade prior to the passage of this act; *And provided*, That if any officer fails to pass a satisfactory examination and is reported unfit for promotion, the officer next below him in rank, having passed said examination, shall receive the promotion; *And provided*, That should the officer fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted; but if he should fail for any other reason he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of failure on such re-examination he shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay from the Army.

And provided further, That all officers that have served as officers or enlisted men in the arms of the United States, regular or volunteer, during the war of the rebellion, shall not be included within the provisions of this act or be affected thereby, and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for.

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

A PRESS correspondent writes: "The orders for the assignment of officers in the 4th Infantry, under the late change in regimental organization have been received."

"The Fourth had every captain on duty, but there was plenty of room among the 1st lieutenants for assignments. Out of 12 there are awaiting retirement, one of these having been 'waiting' over seven years. Two are on regimental staff and four others have details away from the regiment. The 2d lieutenants have one representative at Leavenworth; the others are with their companies."

"The 'post canteen' seems to flourish and prove satisfactory, but would do much better with a 'little more room.' Larger buildings could be usefully occupied and would enable the canteen to fulfill its various 'offices' much better."

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

CONFIRMATIONS.

SEPT. 21, 1890.

Quartermaster's Department.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Miller, 1st Cavalry, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Second Cavalry.

Addl. 2d Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, to be 2d lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., to be 2d lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Wm. F. Clark, to be 2d lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry.

2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, regimental adjutant, to be 1st lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., to be 1st lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. W. James, to be captain, 2d Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., to be 1st lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry.

2d Lieut. Wm. F. Blauvelt, to be 1st lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry.

2d Lieut. Willson Y. Stamper, to be 1st lieutenant, Also the West Point graduates, to be 2d and additional 2d lieutenants.

SEPT. 24, 1890.

Corps of Engineers.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Chester Harding, to be 2d lieutenant, 2d Lieut. Charles L. Potter, to be 1st lieutenant.

NOMINATIONS.

SEPT. 22, 1890.

Corps of Engineers.

2d Lieut. Charles L. Potter, to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1890, vice Spencer, resigned.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Chester Harding, to be 2d lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1890, vice Potter, promoted.

SEPT. 23, 1890.

Eleventh Infantry.

1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt, to be captain, Sept. 19, 1890, vice Sage, retired from active service.

2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 19, 1890, vice Hoyt, promoted.

Second Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1890, vice Holton, deceased.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Orin B. Meyer, 1st Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1890, vice Bryan, promoted.

G. O. 103, H. Q. A., Sept. 19, 1890.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War paragraph 1/66 of the Regulations, as amended by General Order, No. 38, of 1890, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

Coats.

1766. Full dress for officers.—A double-breasted frock coat of dark-blue cloth, the skirt to extend from one-half to three-fourths the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knees.

For a general.—Two rows of buttons on the breast, twelve in each row; placed by fours; the distance between each row 5 1/4 inches at top and 5 1/2 inches at bottom; stand-up collar, not less than 1 nor more than 2 inches in height, to hook in front at the bottom and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; cuffs 3 inches deep, with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with two buttons at the hip and one at the lower end of each pocket, making four buttons on the back and skirt of the coat; collar and cuffs to be of dark-blue velvet; lining of the coat black.

For a lieutenant general.—The same as for a general, except that there will be ten buttons in each row, on the breast, the upper and lower groups by threes, and the middle groups by fours.

For a major general.—The same as for a general, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, on the breast, placed by threes.

For a brigadier general.—The same as for a general, except that there will be eight buttons in each row, on the breast, placed by pairs.

For a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or major.—The same as for a general, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, on the breast, placed at equal distances; collars and cuffs of the same color and material as the coat.

For a captain, 1st lieutenant, 2d lieutenant, and additional 2d lieutenant.—The same as for a colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row, on the breast.

This coat will be worn on all dress occasions, such as reviews, inspections, dress parades, courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and retiring boards, and upon guards and drills when prescribed by the commanding officer; except that, when rendered necessary by the state of the weather, the president of a court-martial, court of inquiry, or retiring board may authorize undress uniform to be worn by the members of the court or board at their sittings. This coat may also be worn with shoulder-straps, when not on armed duty.

For a chaplain.—Plain black frock coat with standing collar; one row of nine black buttons on the breast. For "undress" either the black frock or a plain black sack coat of cloth or serge, falling collar, single-breasted, one row of five black buttons in front, the skirt to extend from one-third to three-fourths the distance from hip-joint to the bend of the knee.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield: CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 104, H. Q. A., Sept. 20, 1890.

I. By direction of the acting Secretary of War the appointments in the Army of the United States, with the rank of 2d lieutenant, of the following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are announced:

TO RANK FROM JUNE 12, 1890.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.

18. Cadet Robert B. Wallace, vice Irwin, promoted. [Troop C, Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory.]

Third Regiment of Cavalry.

31. Cadet Frank M. Caldwell, vice Clinch, deceased. [Troop E, Camp Pena Colorado, Texas.]

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.

22. Cadet Milton F. Davis, vice Neall, promoted. [Troop M, Fort Walla Walla, Washington.]

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.

19. Cadet Francis C. Marshall, vice Flynn, promoted. [Troop I, Fort Meade, South Dakota.]

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.

28. Cadet James A. Ryan, vice Shipp, promoted. [Troop I, Fort Apache, Arizona Territory.]
37. Cadet Melvin W. Howell, vice Smith, promoted. [Troop L, Fort Grant, Arizona Territory.]
40. Cadet Lawrence J. Fleming, vice Johnson, promoted. [Troop M, Fort Grant, Arizona Territory.]

Second Regiment of Infantry.

17. Cadet Hiram McL. Powell, vice Moffatt, deceased. [Company G, Fort Omaha, Nebraska.]

Third Regiment of Infantry.

40. Cadet Peter Murray, vice Kennedy, promoted. [Company I, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.]
41. Cadet Paul A. Wolf, vice Bundy, promoted. [Company F, Fort Meade, South Dakota.]

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

36. Cadet John H. Wholley, vice Leyden, promoted. [Company F, Fort Spokane, Washington.]

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

52. Cadet Frank B. Keech, vice Weeks, deceased. [Company K, Fort Bliss, Texas.]

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

29. Cadet Harry H. Bandholz, vice Morton, promoted. [Company K, Fort Thomas, Newport, Kentucky.]

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

30. Cadet Henry T. Ferguson, vice McIver, promoted. [Company E, Fort Logan, Colorado.]

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

48. Cadet Ernest B. Goss, vice Richardson, promoted. [Company H, Fort Niobrara, Nebraska.]

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

49. Cadet Charles C. Clark, vice Anderson, promoted. [Company K, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory.]

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.

44. Cadet Willis Ulline, vice Barth, promoted. [Company I, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.]

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.

50. Cadet Joseph C. Fox, vice Saffold, promoted. [Company H, Fort Supply, Indian Territory.]

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.

16. Cadet James R. Lindsay, vice Kimball, promoted. [Company A, Fort Townsend, Washington.]

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry.

38. Cadet George M. Brown, vice Putnam, resigned. [Company K, Fort Douglas, Utah Territory.]

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.

42. Cadet Henry G. Lyon, vice Stockham, resigned. [Company D, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.]

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.

43. Cadet George D. Moore, vice Griffith, promoted. [Company H, Fort Clark, Texas.]

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.

47. Cadet Charles J. Symmonds, vice Duval, promoted. [Company A, Fort Clark, Texas.]

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

46. Cadet William O. Johnson, vice Smith, promoted. [Company I, Fort Wayne, Michigan.]

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.

42. Cadet Henry G. Learoad, vice Cunningham, wholly retired from the service. [Company K, Fort Wayne, Michigan.]

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.

46. Cadet Hugh Swain, vice De Shon, resigned. [Company G, Fort Davis, Texas.]

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

54. Cadet Vernon A. Caldwell, vice Young, transferred to the 9th Cavalry. [Company A, Fort Missoula, Montana.]

TO RANK FROM JUNE 14, 1890.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.

53. Cadet Edmund L. Butts, vice Korman, promoted. [Company I, Fort Sidney, Nebraska.]

II. The following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed to the Army of the United States as additional 2d lieutenants, in conformity with an act of Congress approved May 17, 1886:

TO RANK FROM JUNE 12, 1890.

Attached to the Corps of Engineers.

1. Cadet Edgar Jadwin.
2. Cadet Charles Keller.
3. Cadet Herbert Deakne.
4. Cadet Charles S. Brown.

Attached to the Cavalry arm.

53. Cadet James J. Hornbrook, to the 2d Cavalry. [Fort Lowell, Arizona Territory.]

54. Cadet William F. Clark, to the 7th Cavalry. [Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory.]

55. Cadet Samuel G. Jones, Jr., to the 5th Cavalry. [Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory.]

56. Cadet Oren B. Meyer, to the 1st Cavalry. [Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.]

TO RANK FROM JUNE 14, 1890.

57. Cadet James Madison Andrews, Jr., to the 5th Cavalry. [Fort Custer, Montana.]

TO RANK FROM JUNE 12, 1890.

Attached to the Artillery arm.

5. Cadet Colden L.H. Ruggles, to the 1st Artillery.
7. Cadet Henry D. Todd, Jr., to the 3d Artillery.
8. Cadet John C. Bennett, to the 1st Artillery.
9. Cadet James Hamilton, to the 2d Artillery.
10. Cadet Thomas W. Winston, to the 4th Artillery.
11. Cadet Alfred C. Merrill, to the 5th Artillery.
12. Cadet Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, to the 4th Artillery.
13. Cadet George Montgomery, to the 2d Artillery.
14. Cadet Clint C. Hearn, to the 4th Artillery.
15. Cadet William C. Davis, to the 5th Artillery.
16. Cadet Frank G. Mauldin, to the 3d Artillery.
17. Cadet Daniel W. Ketchum, to the 2d Artillery.
18. Cadet William S. McNair, to the 3d Artillery.
19. Cadet William J. Snow, to the 1st Artillery.
20. Cadet George G. Gately, to the 5th Artillery.
21. Cadet Thomas B. Lanoreux, to the 4th Artillery.

III. The officers above named whose stations are indicated will report in person for duty at the same in the tenth of October next. The additional 2d lieutenants assigned to the artillery will report in person to the commanding officers of their respective regiments at regimental headquarters for assignment to batteries, and will thereafter join the batteries to which they may be assigned. The travel required is necessary for the public service.

IV. The officers named in this order will, immediately upon its receipt by them, report by letter, to be commanding officers of their respective corps or regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned herein. The reports to the commanding officers should, in the absence of information as to their stations, be forwarded, under cover, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

V. Those who have been attached as additional 2d lieutenants will be appointed, in order of seniority, vacancies as they occur in the arms of the service to which they have, respectively, been attached.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

CIRCULAR 12, H. Q. A., Sept. 18, 1890.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of August, 1890, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. POST CANTERNS.—Losses attending the operation of post canterns should be borne by all the organizations participating, in common, and should be deducted from the gross receipts before dividing profits. Credit accounts should be treated as bills receivable until they are settled. If paid, they should be credited to bills receivable and charged to cash. If discovered to be a probable loss, as by the death or desertion of the debtor, or by his discharge and virtual repudiation of the debt, or by his positive refusal to pay the debt, the amount should be credited to bills receivable and charged to profit and loss. But bills receivable should not be included in the gross amount from which the net profits are resolved. The amount of cash on hand on the dates specified in paragraph 341 of the Regulations, after all matured debts are paid, and after setting aside as a reserve fund a sum sufficient to meet anticipated debts for a period not less than a month, constitute the divisible profits, and that sum alone subject to a distribution among the participating partners. [Decision Sec. War, Aug. 15, 90—11129 A. G. O., P. R. D., 1890.]

II. UNIFORM OF BAND MUSICIANS.—Under existing regulations, such parts of the uniform as are issued to band musicians, in excess of that to which they are entitled as enlisted men of the respective companies from which they are detailed, are to remain the property of the United States, and as such after issue should be carried on the returns of the officer responsible, the latter taking memorandum receipts from the men to whom the property has been temporarily transferred for use. It should be dropped from the returns only in case of loss or after being worn out in service, in which case the property will be submitted to the action of an inspector. [Decision actg. Sec. War, Aug. 21, 90—11399 A. G. O., 1890.]

III. INTERPRETATION OF PARAGRAPHS 328, 327, 330, AND 305 (2d CLAUSE), SMALL-ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS.—At the first "halt" on the advance the adjustment of the sights and the loading of the rifle or carbine will begin immediately after the first note of the signal "commence firing." Rifles or carbines which are loaded at the sounding of the last note of the signal "cease firing" at this and all subsequent halts will remain loaded, but no piece shall be reloaded at this or any subsequent halt after the sounding of this note. No shall any piece be reloaded or the sight adjusted during the actual run from one halt to another. At the second and all subsequent halts the sights will be adjusted and the rifles or carbines loaded (if then unloaded) immediately after the signal "halt," but, as is prescribed for the first halt, the signal "commence firing" will in all cases immediately follow the signal "halt." [Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Aug. 6, 90—10999 A. G. O., 1890.]

IV. POST FLAGS.—Owing to the recent admission of new States into the Union, and the consequent rearrangement of stars in the field of the flag of the United States, the cost of post flags has been increased from \$9.05, as specified in the annual price list of clothing and equipment (General Orders, No. 61, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, 1890), to \$9.50 each.—[Letter Q. M. Gen., Aug. 4, 90—10950 A. G. O., 1890.]

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 14, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Sept. 5, 1890.
Publishes the scores made at the contest for places on the Division rifle team, held at Monterey, Cal., Aug. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, conducted by Lieut.-Col. I. D. De Russ, 14th Inf., Division Inspector of Small Arms Practice. (Result of the contest heretofore given in the JOURNAL.)

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Sept. 15, 1890.

Officers concerned are reminded that neglect of the requirements of A. R. 145 may subject them to arraignment for neglect of duty, under the 62d Article of War.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Stanley:

J. F. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-General.

[*Directing action to be taken, etc., when final statements are issued.]

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 16, 1890.

By virtue of G. O. No. 84, A. G. O., I hereby assume command of the Department of Arizona. All orders in force will continue so for the present.

A. McD. MCCOOK, Brigadier-General.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 16, 1890.

2d Lieutenant Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Infantry, is announced as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General A. McD. McCook, U. S. Army.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McCook:

WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adjt.-General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for 30 days is granted Major M. V. Sheridan, A. G. O., Omaha (S. O. 60, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Burton, I. G., will proceed to Wilmington, Cal., on public business (S. O. 79, Sept. 13, Div. F.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major James G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed to San Francisco on public business, and on completion will return to Vancouver Bks. (S. O. 80, Sept. 15, Div. P.)

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell on public business (S. O. 70, Sept. 17, D. Platte.)

Capt. Jas. W. Pope, A. Q. M., will repair to Cincinnati for the purpose of attending the Prison Congress, Sept. 25 to Oct. 1 (S. O. 81, Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Thomas on public business connected with the Q. M. D. (S. O. 82, Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

Major W. H. Nash, Chief C. S., will proceed to Boise Bks., Fort Sherman and Spokane on public business (S. O. 112, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. M. P. Small, C. S., will proceed and inspect the Subsistence Department at Pittsburgh Bks., Madison Bks., Forts Ontario, Niagara, Porter and Wayne (S. O. 27, Sept. 24, Div. A.)

Pay Department.

Payments on muster of Sept. 30 will be made as follows: Col. Rodney Smith, A. P. M. G., Frankford Arsenal, Allegheny Arsenal, Fort Schuyler and Willets Point; Major Asa B. Carey, paymr., Fort Warren, Watertown Arsenal, Fort Adams and Fort Trumbull; Major Alfred E. Bates, paymr., Governor's Island, West Point, Fort Porter, Fort Niagara, Madison Bks. and Plattsburgh Bks.; Major Chas. H. Whipple, paymr., Davids Island, Forts Wood, Wadsworth, Hamilton, and Columbus and Sandy Hook (S. O. 226, Sept. 23, Div. A.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Guy L. Edie, asst. surg., Fort Douglas, will

accompany Light Bat. E, 1st Art., as medical officer, to Fort Riley (S. O. 69, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Julian M. Cabell, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort McKinney and assigned to duty as medical officer with Troops B and H, 9th Cav., under orders to take station at Fort Du Chene (S. O. 69, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

Capt. Jefferson R. Keen, asst. surg., Fort Robinson, will accompany Co. F, 8th Inf., as medical officer, to Fort Washakie (S. O. 69, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Ashton B. Heyl, asst. surg., Fort Niobrara, will accompany Co. E, 8th Inf., as medical officer, to Fort McKinney (S. O. 69, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

The contract with A. A. Surg. Edwin M. Mann, San Carlos, is annulled (S. O. 90, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Valery Havard, asst. surg., is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Buford (S. O. 132, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

Major John H. Janeway, surg., will proceed to San Francisco on public business (S. O. 80, Sept. 16, D. Cal.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Aaron H. Appel, asst. surg., Fort D. A. Russell, is extended 23 days (S. O. 70, Sept. 17, D. Platte.)

Major Johnson V. D. Middleton, surg., is relieved from duty at Davids Island and will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus for duty, relieving Major Jos. R. Gibson, surg., who will report to the C. O. Davids Island for duty (S. O. Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

Major Johnson V. D. Middleton, surg., is detailed as a member of Army retiring board at Governor's Island, vice Major Joseph R. Gibson, surg., relieved (S. O. Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

Col. Charles Sutherland, medical director, will proceed to Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, on official business (S. O. 227, Sept. 24, Div. A.)

The C. O. Washington Bks. will issue a furlough for four months to Pvt. Edward Burd, Hospital Corps (S. O. 228, Sept. 25, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Clark will send Hospl. Steward Peter J. Lally to Camp Langtry to relieve Act. Hospl. Steward James Fields at that point, and the latter will be ordered to return to Fort Clark upon being relieved (S. O. 81, Sept. 20, D. Tex.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The leave for one month granted Major Charles J. Allen, C. E., is amended to take effect Aug. 15 (S. O. 63, Sept. 19, C. E.)

The following additional 2d lieutenants, C. E., will, upon the expiration of their present graduating leave, Sept. 30, report to the C. O. Willets Point for duty at the Engineer School of Application: Charles Keller, Herbert Deakne and Charles S. Brownwell (S. O. Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., now on sick leave, will take station at St. Louis and relieve Capt. Chas. F. Powell, C. E., of the duties in his charge under the Mississippi River Commission. Capt. Powell will take station at Omaha and assume charge of the improvement of the Missouri River above Sioux City (S. O. Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave for 21 days granted Capt. Eric Bergland, C. E., is extended four days (S. O. 64, Sept. 24, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will repair from the Bethlehem Iron Works to Washington and report at the office of the Chief of Ordnance for temporary duty in connection with the specifications being prepared for gun work (S. O. Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. J. Walker Benét, O. D., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, to take effect Oct. 1, and assigned to duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia (S. O. Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. Platte will grant a furlough for six months to Ord. Sergt. Timothy Spillane, Fort McKinney (S. O. Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Wm. T. Blythe will proceed from Atlantic City to New York City and carry out special instructions (S. O. 124, Sept. 20, Sig. Office.)

Sergt. John McGione, after closing the station at Whipple Bks., will proceed to Santa Fe and report for duty to 2d Lieut. Frank Greene (S. O. 125, Sept. 22, Sig. Office.)

Sergt. Jacob W. Bauer, upon closing station at Mt. Washington, N. H., will proceed to New York City and report as assistant to the observer in charge (S. O. 125, Sept. 22, Sig. Office.)

Chaplains.

The leave for seven days granted Post Chaplain Winfield Scott, Fort Huachuca, is extended 14 days (S. O. 90, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqrs., B. D. E. and G, Ft. Custer, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F. and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A and K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The resignation by Capt. Wm. H. Miller, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 1st Cav., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 20, 1890 (S. O. Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqrs., D. and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; B, C, G, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, H, and K, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Ralph Harrison is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bowie (S. O. 89, Sept. 13, D. Ariz.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs. and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Davis, Tex.; D, H, I, and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

Sergt. A. J. Simonson, Troop I, for falling in at morning stables with a lighted cigarette in his mouth, and for failure to throw it away when ordered to do so by his 1st sergeant, has been reduced to the ranks. [We are somewhat surprised at the mildness of the sentence in comparison with the offence.—ED. JOURNAL.]

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will grant a furlough

for five months to Sergt. William Pease, Troop D (S. O. 112, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs. B, C, G, and K. Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Corpl. Henry S. Corp, Troop D (attached). Fort Sill, is assigned to Troop A at Fort Supply (S. O. 130, Sept. 18, Sept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, F, H, and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; I, Ft. Union, N. M.; D, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. John B. Kerr (S. O., Sept. 23, H. Q. A.) 1st Lieut. John N. Glass will repair to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty at that depot. This detail is made with a view to a tour of duty until Oct. 1, 1892 (S. O., Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, Camp Douglas (S. O. 131, Sept. 12, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and K, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

Major S. S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 111, Sept. 12, D. Columbia.)

The target practice season of Troops A and B is extended from Oct. 1 to 31, by reason of prolonged field service (S. O. 132, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdgrs. B, F, I, and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, from Troop A to Troop B; 1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, from Troop B to Troop A. Lieut. Ladd will join Troop A (S. O., Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdgrs. C, F, and G. Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, E, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; A, San Carlos, A. T.; D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs. A, G, I, and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Light Bat. E will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte, Sept. 25, and proceed by rail to Fort Riley (S. O. 69, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. James E. Runoie is detailed Recorder of the Army Retiring Board (S. O. 80, Sept. 15, Div. P.)

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett will proceed to Fort Wadsworth and report for temporary duty with Bat. L (S. O. 225, Sept. 22, Div. A.)

Orders 155, Sept. 15, direct the heavy artillery target practice to commence Sept. 22. Each battery will prepare its own ammunition before firing, under the direction of the battery commander.

In a regimental order of Sept. 7, Col. Langdon appoints the following regimental recruiting officers: At Fort Hamilton—Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, Capt. John W. Dillenback, Capt. Richard G. Shaw, and 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt. At Fort Wadsworth—Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, and 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr. At Fort Columbus—Capt. John A. Darling, Capt. Abner H. Merrill, and Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton. At Fort Monroe—Capt. J. M. K. Davis. The regimental commander in this connection says: "By placing this authority in the hands of the battery commanders, the regimental commander hopes to arouse their interest in filling up their batteries with good material. They should encourage their non-commissioned officers and privates to look up men who will be acceptable not only as recruits, but as companions."

Bat. G, Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, commanding, has vacated the old Fort Hamilton and moved into its new quarters, probably the finest barracks in the U. S. The regimental band is now the only body remaining in the old fort proper and very soon will also have new quarters completed outside.

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdgrs. C, G, and H. Ft. Adams, R. I.; I, Ft. Tremblay, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, to take effect Sept. 23 (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, H, K, and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. J. M. Lancaster is detailed as counsel to defend two privates ordered for trial before a G. C.-M. at Fort Myer (S. O. 223, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

Major Wallace F. Randolph, Inspector of Artillery, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on business (S. O. 224, Sept. 20, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., on public business (S. O. 82, Sept. 22, D. Tex.)

For special reasons the target season of Bats. A, E, and L, at Washington Barracks, is extended to include Oct. 15 (S. O. 226, Sept. 23, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Danes, Fort Monroe (S. O. 227, Sept. 24, Div. A.)

Upon completion of the tour of artillery target practice at Fort Monroe, Major E. C. Bainbridge and Bats. H and K will return to Washington Barracks, and Bats. G and I to Fort McHenry (S. O. 227, Sept. 24, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort McHenry will grant a furlough from Oct. 4, 1890, to Jan. 3, 1891, to Artificer William Evans, Bat. G, whose antecedent service is reported to have been faithful (S. O. 223, Sept. 19, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Oleson.

Hdgrs. C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Jackson Bks., Ia.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

Leave for twenty-one days, to commence about Oct. 1, is granted Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Monroe (S. O. 226, Sept. 23, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs. A, B, E, G, and H. Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes is attached to Co. F, and will proceed with it to Fort Gaston (S. O. 79, Sept. 10, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. William R. Shafter (S. O. 79, Sept. 10, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Gaston (S. O. 79, Sept. 10, D. Cal.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs. B, and E. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. D. C. (S. O. 132, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

The leave for twenty days granted Capt. Frank D. Baldwin is extended four days (S. O. 80, Sept. 16, D. Tex.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdgrs. F, and G, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; B and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

The C. O. Fort Wood will cause to be transferred to the several company commanders the public property (bedding included) in use by or in the possession of each enlisted man of the absorbed Co. K (S. O. 226, Sept. 23, Div. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, and G. Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Armand I. Laseigne, Camp Pilot Butte (S. O. 69, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

Major Daniel W. Benham, I. S. A. P., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., on public business (S. O. 70, Sept. 17, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdgrs. B, C, and F. Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. George B. Duncan, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 78, Sept. 10, Div. P.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Hayden De Lany, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 80, Sept. 15, Div. P.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs. and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G, Oklahoma, Okh. T.

Lieut. R. C. Van Vlier, D, and Sergt. W. Gleason, I, are recently qualified sharpshooters.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs. A, B, D, F, G, and H. Madison Bks., N. Y.; C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Capt. William N. Sage, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the Service, is retired from active service (S. O., Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Niagara will grant a furlough from Oct. 7, 1890, to Jan. 6, 1891, to Pvt. James S. Holmes, Co. C, whose antecedent service is reported to have been faithful. Pvt. Holmes will be discharged the Service on the date of the expiration of the furlough (S. O. 224, Sept. 20, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs. and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.; C, Lower Brule Agency, S. D.; A, Ft. Bennett, S. D.

Capt. David J. Craigie, Fort Yates, is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Standing Rock Agency, vice Capt. Hugh G. Brown, relieved (S. O. 134, Sept. 17, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs. E and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; G, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; A and D, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Camp at Guthrie, Okh. T.; C, Camp Wade, near Kingfisher, Okh. T.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, and G. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. C. H. Martin is extended one month (S. O. 78, Sept. 10, Div. P.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. F. F. Eastman, Fort Leavenworth, is extended twenty days (S. O. 130, Sept. 18, Sept. M.)

The leave granted Capt. Patrick Hasson is extended three months (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for six months to Sergt. Stephen Collins, Co. D (S. O. 112, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough until Dec. 7, 1890, to 1st Sergt. Edward A. Hudson, Co. H (attached to Co. E), whose antecedent service has been faithful. 1st Sergt. Hudson will be discharged the Service on the date of expiration of the furlough (S. O. 112, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. George Wall, Co. I (attached), is detailed on extra duty as overseer in the Q. M. Dept. at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 113, Sept. 16, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs. and F, Ft. Buford, N. D.; C, Ft. Randall, S. D.; R, Ft. Pembina, N. D.; A and G, Ft. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.; E and H, Ft. Sherman, Ill.

1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish, Adj., is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Buford (S. O. 132, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, and H. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, and F, Ft. DuChesne, Utah.

So much of S. O. 63 as directs the movements of Cos. A, C, and F, is revoked (S. O. 69, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. John Newton, now under instruction at the school, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is relieved from further duty at the school, and will join his company (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. David Lemmon, Co. H (S. O. 76, Sept. 22, Div. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry H. Mizner.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, E, F, and G. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for four months, commencing Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Howe (S. O., Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 75, Sept. 19, Div. M.)

The furlough for four months granted Sergt.

James F. Macken, Co. D, is extended two months (S. O. 76, Sept. 22, Div. M.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Ft. Clark, Tex.

1st Lieut. David C. Shanks, Adj., is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Clark, vice 1st Lieut. George L. Turner, relieved (S. O. 80, Sept. 16, D. Tex.)

In a regimental order Col. Lazelle says: "1st Lieut. George L. Turner is relieved from the duties of Regimental and Post Adjutant, which will be assumed by 1st Lieut. David C. Shanks. Orders have already announced to the regiment the expiration by limitation of the regimental appointment of Lieut. Turner. In vacating his staff position, he has the thanks of the regiment as well as of the regimental commander for his uncensured devotion to the interests of the regiment; but further and better than this, he has the lasting satisfaction of the faithful performance of duty during his four years detail."

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, and G. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

So much of S. O. 63 as directs Major John N. Andrews to take station at Fort DuChesne, and the movements of Cos. B, D, F, and H, is revoked (S. O. 69, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

Major John N. Andrews, with Cos. D, F, and H, Fort Bridger, will proceed, Oct. 1, to Fort Douglas, taking station at that post (S. O. 69, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr. (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, F, and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; G, Ft. Totten, N. D.; E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

2d Lieut. J. F. Kreps is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Buford (S. O. 132, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted Major William H. Powell, Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 134, Sept. 17, D. Dak.)

1st Sergt. Augustus A. Kilinger, Co. F, Fort Keogh, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdgrs. A, E, F, and H. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B, C, D, and G, Ft. Davis, Tex.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs. A, D, F, and H. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and G, San Carlos, Ariz.; E, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Capt. C. C. Hood, Sergt. I. W. McNabb, D; 1st Sergt. W. B. Rose, Sergt. W. Wilker, and Privs. W. H. Calne and W. Murray, F, have qualified as sharpshooters.

(For Late Army Orders see page 76.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Sept. 30, 1890.

RETIREMENT.

Captain William N. Sage, 11th Infantry, September 19, 1890 (section 1251. Revised Statutes).

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Thomas G. Baylor, Ordnance Department, died September 15, 1890, at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania.

Captain William H. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster, resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, only, September 20, 1890.

1st Lieutenant Frederick D. Holton, 21 Cavalry, died September 18, 1890, at Bennington, Vermont.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet William M. Connell, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Acting Secretary of War, to take effect Oct. 31, 1890 (S. O., Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 19. Detail: Capt. Charles Hobart, George W. H. Stouch, Joseph Hale, Melville C. Wilkinson, and John W. Hannay, 1st Lieuts. Frank B. McCoy and Chase W. Kennedy, and 2d Lieut. James H. McKee, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. James T. Dean, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., Sept. 20. Detail: Major George A. Purington, 3d Cav.; Capt. William H. McLaughlin, Carroll H. Potter, James H. Baldwin, Robert F. Bates, and Charles B. Hinton, 1st Lieut. George L. Turner, 2d Lieut. William J. Pardee and Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 80, Sept. 16, D. Tex.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Charles Hobart and Joseph Hale and 2d Lieut. James H. McKee, 3d Inf., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 19, to fix the responsibility for damaged condition of one Springfield rifle (S. O. 131, Sept. 17, D. Dak.)

(Orders Amended.—Par. 2 of S. O. No. 219, Sept. 18, H. Q. A. relating to 1st Lieuts. Einar W. Howe, 17th Inf.; John H. Beacom, 3d Inf.; and Victor E. Stotler, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf.; and Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf., is so amended as to direct such of the officers named as may avail themselves of leave of absence when relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., to join their respective regiments within 30 days over and above the time necessary to reach them in the ordinary course. (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

Recruiting.—In view of the contemplated early abandonment of Fort Elliott, Fort Gibson, and Little Rock Barracks, the recruiting rendezvous at those posts are discontinued. (S. O. 130, Sept. 18, Sept. M.)

Post Returns.—Troops L and M and Cos. I and K of Cavalry and Infantry regiments should be borne on returns of regimental headquarters posts. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 18, '90.)

Discharge by Purchase.—Upon the question whether the amount paid for the discharge of a soldier under par. 1, G. O. 81, A. G. O., c. 2, shall be computed from the date of application or from the date of actual discharge, the Acting Secretary of War has decided that the amount of purchase money shall be computed from the date of actual discharge, the computation to be made by full months, fractions to be

excluded; i. e., that, when a soldier has served one year, nine months and a fraction, such fraction, whatever it may be, shall be ignored and he shall receive credit only for one year and nine months, thus requiring him to deposit \$75 for 15 months for the purchase of his discharge. Should at any time the man have deposited with the post commander more money than actually required for the purchase, such over-deposits must be returned to the soldier. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 23.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCook.

A DESPATCH from Albuquerque, says: On Sept. 19, General Carr, in camp here with the 8th Cavalry from Fort Wingate, received a telegram from Gov. Prince that Indians were out on the war path in the Black Range Mountains, and that two white men were killed. Gen. Carr notified the commanding officer at Bayard to proceed immediately with a company of soldiers to the scene. The general thinks "the Kid" and other renegade Apaches are responsible for the killing.

Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

THE programme for the encampment of U. S. troops from Fort Riley, and the Kansas National Guards, to be held at Blumark Grove, Oct. 1 to 6, is as follows: Wednesday—Reception of U. S. troops from Fort Riley; Thursday—Movements of the three arms of the service under the command of General Forsyth, U. S. A.; Friday—Storming of fort and pyrotechnical display; in the evening a cavalry charge; Saturday—Grand review of troops by Commander-in-Chief Governor L. U. Humphrey; Sunday—Band concerts; Monday—G. A. R. day and sham battle.

Dept. of California.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

A DESPATCH says: A proposition is on foot to have the Government appropriate \$500,000 to buy 1000 acres of land near the entrance of San Diego harbor, and \$300,000 to put it in condition to be used as a military fort.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A DESPATCH of Sept. 21, says: The troops sent to Cheyenne River, when Big Foot, the unruly Sioux, was endeavoring to cause trouble, will remain in camp a short time longer. Big Foot is still hostile, but his followers are few in number and can easily be kept out of serious mischief.

SMALL-ARMS FIRING.

MAJOR D. W. BENHAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, Inspector of Small Arms Practice in the Dept. of Platte, in a recent report makes several recommendations in the direction of efficiency, and among them we note the following: That the Monthly Company Report of Progress in Target Firing, Form 30-c and the reports required by par. 569, Small Arms Firing Regulations, be dispensed with, and that report, Form 30-d, be made only at the end of the practice season. That the results of the firing by company officers be not considered in determining the figure of merit of a company. Officers would not habitually carry a rifle in actual warfare and to include this firing gives undue strength to the line of battle efficiency of the company. That 2,000 new shells be issued to each troop and company each year, and that the same be charged against their allowance the same as are bullets, etc., under present regulations. If, in the opinion of his company commander, the total scores made by a soldier up to 800 yards warrant the belief that qualifications as a sharpshooter may be attained, it is recommended that the restrictions imposed by pars. 218 and 219, S. A. F. R., be removed. That greater prominence be given to estimating distance drills. That the practice season of the cavalry be extended one month in order that they may have that time to devote entirely to mounted and dismounted revolver firing and to the proper training of their horses. That the allowance of revolver ammunition be increased.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1890.

DURING the past week we have been enjoying to the full the delightful autumn weather which has succeeded the dismal beginning of the present month. The Corps have donned the winter uniform of gray, the foliage shows patches of bright color here and there, the days grow perceptibly shorter with each week and many signs of the approaching season are at hand.

An interesting paper was read by Capt. Spurgin last Thursday evening, entitled "The Coming Soldier." Papers will be read once a fortnight hereafter, the writer to be designated at the preceding meeting. Afternoon tea continues as popular as ever at the post. On Friday last week, Sept. 19, Lieuts. Macomb and Wilson gave a most enjoyable entertainment of this kind at their quarters, which were adorned with exquisite flowers, etc., in honor of the occasion. Miss Metcalfe and Miss Laker poured tea, Mrs. Larned and Mrs. Tillman assisted in receiving the guests, among whom were the following: Prof. and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, Prof. Larned, Prof. Tillman, Prof. and Mrs. Postlethwaite, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Miss Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit, Miss Sharp, Lieut. Edgerton, Miss Newlands, Lieut. and Mrs. Dods, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Peil, Mrs. Zugbaum, Mrs. Marheinecky, wife of the consul from Berlin; Lieuts. Bollinger, Sturges, Freeman, Hardin, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lundee, Lieut. and Mrs. Kernan, Dr. Compton and Lieut. Brooks. The hospitable desires of the hosts far exceeding their available space for entertainment, another afternoon tea will be given by them on Friday afternoon, Sept. 26, at the same time (4 to 6) and same place (quarters No. 20, Officers' Row). Cadets were given last Saturday evening by Miss Lieber and by Miss McMurrin. On the same evening Mrs. Wood entertained a number of cadets and young ladies of the post. Cadets Smith, G. H. B. of the 1st; Davis, A. M., of the 21; Smedberg, Raymond, Wise and Mann of the 3d, and Bach, Smith, T. A., and Stanley, of the 4th Class, were among the cadets present. Among the young ladies were Miss Carson, Miss Wilson, sister of Mrs. Boulton; Miss Michie, Miss M. Craney, Miss Hawkins, Miss Pratt, Miss Haskins, Miss J. Ward, Miss Wilson and Miss B. W. Herard. Mrs. Braden and Miss Andrews assisted Mrs. Wood in receiving the guests. The annual hop at Cranston's hotel occurred on Saturday evening. Among those present were a number of the officers and ladies of the post.

Lieut. Craig will occupy the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Denton, which is situated a short distance beyond the north gate. Mr. Denton, who has been the lessee of the

post livery stable for the past 21 years, has sold out his business to Mr. J. P. Mandigo, of Highland Falls, who will take possession Oct. 1.

Lieut. Norton, U. S. N.; Mr. W. G. Conly, a son of Major Conly, Ordnance; Consul C. B. Marheinecky and Mrs. Marheinecky, Count Costello Birdenhausen and Privy Council Lindau, at the post, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, and the Misses Alexander, Col. Charles E. Blunt, retired, Mrs. and Miss Blunt, at Cranston's, Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, M. P., and Miss Chamberlain, Mr. Powell Mason and Mr. J. A. Chamberlain, and Lieut. B. K. West, 6th Cav., have been among recent visitors.

An officers' hop will be given on Friday evening of the present week, Sept. 26. This will not be one of the regular series of hops, which take place later in the season.

Mrs. Edgerton returned to the post yesterday. Miss McGinnis has returned also and will make a visit of a week or two as the guest of Mrs. Derby.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate granting a pension of \$50 per month to Georgiana W. Vogdes, widow of Gen. Israel Vogdes.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONTANA.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1890.

ORDERS have been received directing the troops to make a practice march of 15 days towards the mountains, but so far the cold weather has delayed action. Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Inf., and family left last week for New York. An elegant reception was given the colonel and Mrs. Otis by the 20th Infantry just before their departure.

Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav., has arrived and seems much pleased with his new station.

Major D. D. Van Valzab, 20th Inf., is in command of his regiment and this post since the departure of Col. Otis.

Miss Nellie Hudson, 20th Inf., and wife arrived last week. He returned to duty with his regiment after having completed his tour of college duty.

Mrs. and Miss Shillock, mother and sister of Dr. Shillock, left a few days ago for their home in Minneapolis after making a pleasant stay during the summer.

Mrs. Lieut. Rogers, 20th Inf., has returned from a three months' trip to Colorado and New York.

Dr. La Garde has been absent inspecting houses he is having built in Great Falls.

Lieut. Edward Anderson, 1st Cav., has been confined to his quarters with typhoid fever since his return from the cavalry competition a month ago. He is now slightly improving.

Lieut. E. H. Webster, 20th Inf., has applied for a year's sick leave and will go East for treatment of a cataract in one of his eyes. The pleasant Thursday evening hops are at present the principal social gaieties of the post.

Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., will be the next adjutant of his regiment. He is now on recruiting service but will return in time to relieve Lieut. Greene, whose term expires Oct. 22. He will probably hold the position only a short time, as he is now the first for promotion to captaincy in his regiment.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SPOKANE, WASH.

THE infant child of Private and Mrs. Theodore Steger died this week and was buried on Sept. 17. The sympathy of many friends is tendered the bereaved parents.

The Wade-Loray combination delighted a Fort Spokane audience for two evenings last week. It is not often we are favored with anything in the theatrical line.

The many friends of Maurice W. Gorin, late sergeant-major, 23d Inf., will be pleased to know that he is now in business at Apia, in the Samoan Islands.

Lieut. E. H. Browne, 4th Inf., has received notice of his promotion to 1st lieutenant, which carries him to Co. K, at Fort Sherman.

Gen. W. P. Carlin, Col. 4th Inf., will inspect the troops of his regiment here, about Oct. 4.

A number of enjoyable informal parties have been given recently on the Officers' Row.

Cor. Hand F 4th Inf., under command of Major J. Ford Kent, 4th Inf., with Assistant Surgeon Turritt, 4th Inf., as medical officer, and Lieut. E. A. Helmick, 4th Inf., as adjutant, left Sept. 17 for a 100-mile practice march. Company officers present were Captains Lubn and Quinn and Lieut. Halley, 4th Inf.

The detail of the Inspector-General, Department of Dakota, carries to St. Paul, Minn., Maj. J. Ford Kent, 4th Inf., who for nearly five years has commanded this post and the battalion of his regiment that has been stationed here. General regret is felt at the loss of so good a post commander, and the wish is universal that the new field of work may prove a pleasant one. Major Kent will very soon be promoted lieutenant-colonel, probably of the 18th Infantry.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, S. DAKOTA.

THE quarters occupied by Major Justus M. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Lieut. R. J. Duff, 8th Cav., were totally destroyed by fire Sept. 18. The effects of both officers were saved. The ladies of Dr. Brown's family are sojourning in Omaha, Neb.

Major Geo. E. Head, 3d Inf., temporarily commanding, issued an order commanding the seal, ability and discipline of his command at the first.

Col. Rimer Otis, 8th Cav., who was at a watering place in the "Hills," was telephoned, and returned Sept. 19.

Co. B, 3d Infantry, is daily expecting orders to move to Fort Snelling. Lieut. French is there awaiting its arrival.

Capt. Wm. Gerlach, 3d Inf., without command (I abandoned) is performing duty temporarily here, awaiting summons to Snelling.

The paymaster, Lieut. Col. T. H. Stanton, paid us in full Sept. 15.

The several troops of the 8th Cavalry and companies of the 3d Infantry in the field are expected about Sept. 25.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Sept. 20, 1890.

THE past week has been one of much gaiety, and greatly enjoyed by the ladies and officers of the post. The return of the troops from Camp Douglas was a happiness to all. They came in about noon on Sunday, Sept. 15. Lieut. Mills, of the 23d Inf., is the guest of Colonel Mason for a few days before returning to Fort Keogh. Miss Jewett gave a pretty card party on Wednesday evening, to Miss Hanson, who leaves us very soon for her home in the South. The prizes were handsome ones and were won by Misses Hanson and Mason, and Capt. Hale and Lieut. McKee. Lieut. Mills gave a pleasant theatre party Tuesday night, to the Misses Mason, Miss Jewett and Miss Hanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy acting as chaperons.

FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

A PRESS correspondent writes: The recent Army orders have affected this post somewhat. Capt. Reynolds has been transferred from Troop L to Troop C at Fort Ringgold; Lieut. Ripley, from Troop L to Troop B and remains here; Lieut. Mackay, from Troop L to Troop A at San Antonio. Every thing is now running as smoothly as ever. The original barracks of Troop B is used for squad rooms, and all

the men are comfortably quartered in them, while the lower story of the library building has been transformed into a mess-house.

Capt. Reynolds has left for Fort Ringgold. Lieut. Mackay has gone to San Antonio. He has been detailed for a two years' tour of recruiting service and will proceed to New York for assignment to a rendezvous.

Lieut. Ripley has applied for two months' sick leave and will probably go East in a few weeks.

It is reported that the Rio Grande has risen 15 feet at Laredo, and we hope it will affect the river here sufficiently to fill the lagoon in the centre of the reservation, which is nearly dried up.

The natives predict a heavy storm of wind and rain before the end of this month, such as visited this section eight years ago and did considerable damage. We need the rain, but can dispense with any airy accomplishments.

FORT SUPPLY, I. T.

Stray Shots of Sept. 21 has the following items:

Lieut. Cecil's quarters are being prepared for Capt. Auman. The former has chosen the quarters vacated by Lieut. Andrus and his household goods have been stored there pending his return from leave.

2d Lieut. Jos. C. Fox, of the last class at West Point, has been assigned to Co. H, 13th Inf. His home in Germantown is only a block from the church vacated by the editor when ordered to Supply. Lieut. Fox has been organist of the Cadet Chapel for four years.

Capt. and Mrs. Auman are expected this week. Co. E hopes to leave Little Rock to-morrow for Supply.

Adjt. Gee has purchased a xylophone for the orchestra of the 13th Infantry.

FORT WAYNE, MICH.

CAPTS. VERNON and Hall and Adjt. Hewitt returned Sept. 22 from Fort Mackinac, where they had been as members of a general court.

Lieut. H. L. Roberts left Sept. 22 on a seven days' leave for the East.

Miss Ludlow and Miss Swift, of Fort Monroe, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Wilder.

Lieut. Locust is temporarily occupying Lieut. Evans's quarters at the other extreme of the line.

Lieut. Gardner, in charge of the canteen, has succeeded in making the new quarters of the canteen quite attractive to the enlisted men.

Owing to the overcrowded condition of the soldiers' barracks the small frame building opposite the guardhouse has been utilized as quarters. The soldiers complain that in the barrack dormitories there is absolutely no room to move about, and they often wish for the accommodations they had at San Antonio and other posts.

FORT RILEY, KAS.

THE Junction City Republican of Sept. 17 has these items:

Capt. Gragan, 2d Art., returned from Pennsylvania Sunday.

Major Smith paid off the troops Monday. Rather a quiet pay day.

Capt. John Miller, retired, of Salina, was a visitor Tuesday. Co. F, 18th Inf., left Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth.

Major S. M. Whitside with Troops G and D will leave Monday for Manhattan, where they will take part in the G. A. R. amusements. They will remain in camp until the arrival of Gen. Forsyth with the other four troops of the 7th Cavalry and the artillery.

Capt. John Van R. Hoff, Medical Department, has the only complete field hospital in the U. S. Service. He will accompany the command to Topeka and Lawrence where he will with his hospital corps give an exhibition drill in rendering first aid to the sick and wounded. Capt. Hoff proposes to demonstrate to the militia of Kansas his system.

Capt. Halsey and Wallace with Troops E and K will hold the fort during the absence of the nickel plates and fighting soldiers.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Kansas City Times says: Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., left Sept. 17 for Vancouver Barracks. His departure was not alone regretted by his brother officers, but by his friends not of the Army, and especially the members of Co. I, 14th Inf. To show in a formal manner their appreciation of his kindness to them while in command, a handsome gold-headed cane was presented to him, neatly inscribed, as a testimonial of their regard for one who always had the welfare of his men in his mind upon every occasion.

The examination of the present class in artillery tactics began on Sept. 20. Upon the conclusion of the examination the staff is to fix the standing of student officers in artillery tactics.

Lieut. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., is to be detailed as secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Lieut. Scott, 1st Cav., has returned from Texas and reported for duty with Troop I.

It is reported that Co. A, 10th Inf., is not to arrive until Oct. 30, the time for departure from Fort Crawford having been postponed. Major Sanger is authority for this statement.

Col. Townsend has directed that when men are confined they will be thoroughly searched in the presence of the officer of the day or officer of the guard and everything of a contraband nature taken from them. Cards, tobacco, reading matter of every description, will not be allowed in the guard-house, nor writing material except by special authority. (Col. Townsend evidently believes that when a man has, through his misconduct, become a prisoner he should be made to feel his position.)

Lieut. James R. Jackson, 7th Inf., arrived Wednesday with Co. H, 7th Inf., from Green River, Utah.

The 12th Infantry Band played for the first time Sept. 18, and with its silver instruments and first class musicians rendered several selections to the delight of the garrison.

The presentation of canes is spreading. The enlisted men of Co. K, 7th Inf., presented a handsome gold-headed cane to Lieut. George S. Young, who is about to leave for Fort Logan.

He is indeed deserving of this token of esteem on the part of the men and it is highly appreciated by Lieut. Young, who acknowledged the compliment in fitting words.

Lieut. Von Schrader, Q. M. 13th Inf., ordered to report to Capt. F. H. Hathaway for duty, will have charge of all improvements about the post under Capt. Hathaway.

The engagement of Miss Susan Harris Trimble, of Columbia, Mo., to Lieut. Samuel A. Smoke, 18th Inf., has been announced. Columbia is marrying off quite a number of her fair daughters with the Army.

G. W. Burden, of Springfield, Mo., is here visiting his sister, Mrs. Newton, wife of Lieut. Newton, 18th Inf.

Col. and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, parents of Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieut. Geo. R. Davis, 23d Inf., arrived Sept. 22, from Washington, to pay Lieut. and Mrs. Davis a visit.

Col. Townsend has called the attention of his command to the frequent violation of Circular No. 2, 1890, Dept. of the Missouri. It reads: "An irregularity common to every post in the Department is the wearing of 'mixed' uniforms, as also a combination of military and civil dress. Instances: Officers appear in full dress except the helmet, for which the forage cap is substituted, or in undress uniform with fatigue hats (see A. K. 1777) and fancy neckties or scarves are worn with blouse or full dress coat. The enlisted man is a worse offender in this matter in the various ways to which attention has been called. Commanding officers will take decisive measures against these irregularities and insist that on all occasions officers and enlisted men shall wear the proper uniform, with coats or blouses, when outside the barracks, buttoned throughout. In the cavalry, when on

detached service, the wearing of the brown canvas fatigue clothing is especially prohibited. The commanding officer directs officers to see that men with blouse unbuttoned to take name and report them to their company commander. Officers are also reminded that when on duty black leather shoes or boots will be worn. Campaign hats will be worn when on fatigue or target duty.

PORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

LIEUT. S. M. HACKNEY has returned from Camp Douglas, Wisconsin.

Mej. Park goes to Fort Duchesne to assume command of that post vice Mej. Chaffee, 9th Cav., who goes to Arizona as Inspector General.

Lieut. Col. Penrose expects a six months' leave at an early date. This general officer is somewhat disabled and will go East for medical treatment.

Lieut. Ballou has arrived from Fort Duchesne.

Capt. Whitel, 16th Inf., has reported and is commanding Co. H. vice Capt. Hale, who is in Boston, Mass., awaiting retirement.

Light Battery E, 1st Art., under orders for Fort Riley, will leave about Sept. 24. This is one of the best organizations in the country, and leaves us with the best wishes of all with whom they ever came in contact.

It is rumored that Col. Morrow, 21st Inf., will be in command of this post before very long. The recent change in the personnel put the companies of his regiment, now at Fort Bridger, at Fort Douglas and augurs a change for the Sixteenth.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The base ball game Sept. 14 between the Jokers and a garage team resulted in favor of the former.

Lieut. J. A. Danray, 23d Inf., has rejoined his regiment at San Antonio, after having been absent a number of years as aide-de camp, and was with Gen. Miles when Geronimo and Natchez surrendered with their band of Apaches, Sept. 3, 1886, in Skeleton Canyon, Ariz. He received Natchez's rifle, and has kept it as a relic. It is a regulation U. S. carbine, No. 91,383.

Col. Weeks, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas has returned from Old Point Comfort, where he has spent most of his leave. He was in consultation with Gen. Stanley, and it was agreed to advertise at once for bids on the work mapped out for the post, viz., a mess hall, two barracks, officers' quarters and an addition to the hospital.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a recent case at Fort Sam Houston, Gen. Stanley says: "The court rejected copies of two orders, authenticated by 1st Lieut. J. W. Heard, 31 Cav., one of these was incorrect on its face and was properly rejected. The rejection of the other was not justified by anything on its face, though it is shown by comparison with original not to be a true copy nor true extract copy of the order. Repeated inaccuracies in making true copies of orders amount to neglect of duty."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A DRAMATIC EXECUTION OF INDIAN MURDERERS.

A DRAMATIC and unusual scene occurred on Sept. 13 at the Cheyenne Agency, Mont. The two young Cheyenne murderers of young Boyle, recently killed in that vicinity, sent word to the Agency on that date that they were near by in the hills, that they were tired of hiding, and that if he would have the troops of the camp near the Agency come out to meet them they would give them a fair fight. They threatened, should he fail to do this, that they would immediately raid the Agency and camp and kill everything in sight.

The camp consisted of three troops of the 1st Cavalry, under Major Henry Carroll, who promptly sent Lieut. Robertson with one troop to protect the Agency and intercept the murderers. That officer reports that he could not credit the idea that the two young bucks would actually dare carry out their threats, but that he was assured by one of the Cheyenne chiefs with him that they probably meant business, for they had sent word to the tribe, all of which had been assembled near the Agency during the recent excitement, to come out and see how bravely they could fight and die. On the approach of the troops the Indians came out of their camps and lined the hills. Lieut. Robertson had taken position along a road in a wide valley east of the Agency, the Indians having even been thoughtful enough to send word that this was going to be their route.

The young braves meanwhile had their snuff-bags and war bonnets—taken them by their parents to the hills and had painted and decked themselves and their horses for the coming fray with all the care of warriors who desired to make their end heroic and splendid to the eyes of their tribe. The deliberateness of the affair is its most remarkable feature.

No sooner did the young Indians see the troops disposed and the spectators in position than they rode out from a timbered butte across the valley and gaining the highest point of an adjacent hill circled their ponies and sang their death songs. This over they opened fire on the troops below. In a few minutes they were flanked and driven from the rocks at the crest of this hill and then, although with plenty of room for escape in other directions, they charged down the steep incline, one mounted and the other—whose horse had been shot—on foot. Across the valley they went, under a hail of bullets from 50 carbines, towards the line of a fresh troop which had just occupied the opposite crest, under Lieuts. Pitcher and Barber, 1st Cav. One of them deliberately rode through Lieut. Pitcher's line, shooting three horses as he came, but doing no other damage. He was pierced by seven bullets and died almost at the feet of the Cheyenne spectators who occupied the ridge.

The second buck, wounded and his clothes torn by the storm of lead, was driven to a cut in the bed of the valley, where he fought desperately until killed.

The whole affair, due to the deliberateness of the preparations and the dramatic picture-queeness of the contest furnishes one of the oddest episodes on record.

It was a full hour before the tragedy was completed. During the firing many of the young Cheyenne bucks leaped from their horses in uncontrollable excitement, bucking their carriage belts firmly outside their blankets. There were probably a hundred of these young warriors present, all well-armed; but the efforts of the police and older men prevented any crisis.

That night the Lone Deer Valley was filled with mourning and loud Indian wails in praise of the valor of the dead.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R. Adm. Bancroft Gherardi.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns (flagship), Capt. Frederick Rodgers. In Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, engaged in target practice, drill, etc.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Sailed Sept. 4 for Colon, U. S. Columbia, Aspinwall and the coast of Central America. Arrived at Colon Sept. 16.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At New York. Will go into dock at New York to have the injury to the stern frames caused by the blow from the *Baltimore's* bow repaired.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brown-on. Was at Newport, R. I., Sept. 17.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At New York. The orders sending her to the South Atlantic Squadron have been revoked. She has been attached to the North Atlantic Station. Will leave New York for New London the latter part of this week, where her crew will engage in target practice. The *Enterprise* left the New York Navy-yard Sept. 24 for target practice in Gardiner's Bay.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robinson. At New York. Will soon be docked for repairs.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Arrived at Norfolk, Sept. 22, for repairs.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. E. Chadwick. New London, Conn., Sept. 15, with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy on board. Will return to New York in about ten days.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York.

S. Atl. Station.—Rear Admiral W. P. McCann.

Mails for Pernambuco, Tallapoosa and Essex should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (flagship), Captain Albert Kautz. Sailed from New York Sept. 1 for Montevideo. Will touch at Madeira and probably the Cape Verde Islands en route. Was at Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 18, as per cable. Address mail same as noted above.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. F. Snow. Sailed from New York for Bahia, Brazil, Aug. 16. Arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, Sept. 10, as per cable.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remey. Left Seattle for Honolulu Sept. 1.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At Honolulu.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Honolulu at last accounts.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Felix McCourley. En route to San Francisco.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. O. Taylor. Left Amoy, China, July 27, and arrived at Kobe, Japan, Aug. 3. Left Kobe Aug. 6 and arrived at Yokohama Aug. 8. At Kobe, Japan, Aug. 7.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Cherfoo, China, Aug. 25.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 8. Will be ordered early next year to San Francisco, Cal., for repairs.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Thos. S. Phelps, temporarily commanding. Arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, Aug. 28.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. At Chemulpo, Korea, Aug. 8. Orders were issued this week for the *Swatara* to return to Mare Island, Cal. She will probably reach there during the latter part of November. It was at first the intention to have her come to Panama and after exchanging her crew with the *Richmond*, which was to have been sent to Colon for the purpose, she was to return to the Asiatic Station. But it was found that she is not in condition for another term of service on that station and it was accordingly decided to order her home. Hence the *Richmond* will not be required to go to Colon. She has, instead, been ordered to Newport, R. I., where she will be used as a training-ship.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. En route for home. Address mail to care Navy-yard, N. Y. Arrived at Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 21. All well, and sailed Aug. 26 for New York, where she is due about Oct. 1.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from Plymouth, England, Aug. 14, for Madeira and New York. Will reach New York about Oct. 1, where mails should now be sent to await her arrival.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. At Navy-yard, New York.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. is being fitted out as an apprentice training ship. Put out of commission Sept. 19.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. O. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. At present at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for

boys. Captain O. F. Stanton. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. The report that she sailed for home is denied at the Navy Department. The U. S. S. *Baltimore* arrived Sept. 25 at Kiel, Germany, from Stockholm, Sweden. She will be docked and scraped and will then proceed to Lisbon, Portugal, and await orders.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Has been ordered to Newport, R. I., where she will be used as a training-ship.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At Navy-yard, Boston.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. Left New York for Washington Navy-yard Sept. 14, and arrived at latter place Sept. 17.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several Navy-yards. At Navy-yard, New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatings), Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. Arrived at Chicago Sept. 10. Left Sept. 24 for various points on the lakes. Is due at Detroit Oct. 1.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Cruising on the coast of Salvador and Guatemala. At Acapulco Aug. 22.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at Acapulco Sept. 22. Mail address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VESUVIUS, dynamite cruiser, Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder comdg. At New York.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. On her summer cruise. At Southampton, England, Aug. 1. Expects to arrive home some time in October.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. On a cruise along the coast via Penobscot Bay to Portland. Will probably arrive at New York about the middle of September.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Capt. John F. McGleesey has been ordered to command on Sept. 15.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. O. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun, Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE detail of the new cruiser *San Francisco* is about complete, and will be announced as soon as certain formalities in connection with her acceptance have been gone through with. She will be put in commission within the next 30 days.

At Spezia is a fully equipped experimental tank for recording, by means of pens electrically controlled, the speed attained by the vessel between floating objects thrown from the deck of the vessel herself. A set of these speed-recording apparatus has already been supplied to the Italian naval authorities and experimented with, and they are so pleased with the results that three additional sets have been ordered from an English firm.

THE Senate, Sept. 20, passed, without objection, a bill remitting the penalties of the gunboat *Petrel*, amounting to \$36,450. Secretary Tracy, in a letter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, ascribes the delay to the fact that the period allowed by the contract for the performance of the work was, as the subsequent experience of the Department has demonstrated, wholly insufficient. A similar bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

At Stockholm, Sept. 17, the officers of the *Baltimore* dined with King Oscar, and the next day his Majesty visited the vessel and inspected her minutely. The King expressed great pleasure at all he saw, and talked for some time with several Swedes who are members of the crew. Both the arrival and departure of the King were saluted with twenty-one guns fired by the *Baltimore*. The officers of the Swedish Navy in port entertained the officers of the *Baltimore* on Sunday.

THE new Swedish ironclad *Gota*, is now approaching its completion. Her displacement is 3,100 tons. The boiler-room, with its six boilers, is in front of the engine-room. Behind the engine room are the magazines and shell-rooms. Her armament will consist of four 15-centimetre guns, two 25-centimetre guns, four rapid firing guns, and a torpedo outfit. She will be fitted with the electric light. The armor for the *Gota* is being delivered by Schneider and Co., Creusot. She will carry a crew of 196 officers and men.

An invention by the Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald is exhibited in the Edinburgh Electrical Exhibition. It is called the Holophote Course Indicator. A powerful arc-light, fixed in a movable projector, is so arranged that it will send a beam to the side to which her rudder is put over, and thus indicate to other vessels the position of her helm. If the helm is to starboard, the ray is to port, and is there occulted. As the helm is steadied the light disappears, to shine out again as the helm is put over. The apparatus is actuated by the helm, so that it must indicate correctly.

MRS. CHAFFER, wife of Major A. R. Chaffee, expects to join her husband at Los Angeles next week after a pleasant visit among friends in Kansas and Missouri.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
be scrupulously regarded.

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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
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ARMYNAVY.

THE TEST OF ARMOR PLATES.

THE interesting and valuable comparative tests of
foreign plates commenced at Annapolis Sept. 18,
were concluded on Monday last. The final result
was a complete victory of the Schneider homogen-
eous metal plates made at Creusot, France, over the
Cammell compound plates made at Sheffield, Eng-
land, and adopted as the standard plate for iron-
clads by the English Government. There is still
some doubts as to the relative merits of the all-steel
and nickel alloy plates, but the majority of the ex-
perts present expressed the opinion that the nickel
plates made, on the whole, the best showing. At
the previous test, four six-inch projectiles were fired
at each plate. The results, as recorded in our last
issue, showed the two Schneider plates to be appar-
ently as sound as ever on the face, except at the
four points struck by the projectiles. The com-
pound plate was a wreck.

At the final test on Tuesday one shot was fired in
the centre of each plate. An 8-inch B. L. R. re-
cently turned out at the Washington Navy-yard was
used. The projectile was a 210-lb. armor-piercing
shell of the Firminy process, made by Firth, of
Sheffield. Only 85 pounds of Dupont's brown pris-
matic powder was used, giving an initial velocity of
1,850 ft. On account of the short range—30 feet,
the same as with the 6-inch gun—and of the fact
that each plate had already been weakened by the
four previous shots it was not deemed prudent to
use the full charge, which would have given 2,100
feet initial velocity.

The first shot fired on Tuesday was at the all-
steel Schneider plate. The projectile penetrated en-
tirely through the 10½ inches of plate and about 4½
inches into the wood backing, and then rebounded,
broken transversely, into three nearly equal parts.
Four principal cracks radiated from this hole made
in the centre to each corner, each one of them ex-
tending through one of the holes made with the
6-inch shot and continuing to the edge of the plate.
The uniformity of the metal was shown by the com-
parative straightness of the cracks and the fact that

each one of them took the direction of the parts of
the plate necessarily weakened by the four previous
shots.

The next shot was fired at the nickel alloy plate.
The projectile penetrated into the plate and backing
about 20 inches and was badly broken up, about
one-third of it remaining embedded in the plate;
the other portion was broken in many pieces and
parts of it thrown 300 feet to the rear. A ragged
hole was the result, but there was not a sign of a
crack in any part of the plate, except the few sur-
face cracks in the immediate vicinity of the orifices
made by the shots. The trial ended with a shot at
the Cammell compound plate.

It was not until the last moment that a decision
was reached to fire another shot at this plate. It
had been practically destroyed by the 6-inch shots,
and it was feared that the inevitable shower of frag-
ments to follow an 8 inch shot might injure the gun
or its carriage. But the Secretary finally concluded
that all the plates should be subjected to the same
test throughout, so that the full effects could be ob-
served and reported by the trial board. After what
happened to this plate at the previous trial there was
no surprise expressed at the result of the last shot.
Pieces of the plate were thrown a thousand yards to
the rear, cutting down large branches from the
trees and burying themselves in the ground. Nearly
the entire face of the plate to the depth of four or
five inches was gone. A few small pieces remained
on each side of the plate, but even these were
loosened and seemed ready to fall off. The ground
in front of the plate was covered with portions of
the steel plate, ranging from small fragments to
pieces weighing 200 or 300 lbs. The projectile went
clean through the centre of the plate and the 36
inches of oak backing, lodging about 12 feet in the
packed earth in the rear. The shot was apparently
uninjured. Practically, the effect of this shot was
to remove and break up the entire steel face of the
plate back to the point where it was annealed to
the wrought iron, through which it ploughed as
easily as if going through so much soft wood.

The steel and nickel plates remained upon the
backing and it will be impossible to tell with exact-
ness which one has showed the better results until
they are taken down and examined in detail. The
surface of the nickel-steel was to all appearances as
good as before the trial began, except where it had
been pierced by the five shells fired at it. The all-
steel plates presented five holes, with four narrow
cracks radiating from the centre through the out-
side holes. Apparently the penetration in the
nickel-steel was considerably greater on each shot
than in the all-steel, though just how much cannot
be accurately determined, as each hole in the nickel-
steel has either a whole shell or a large piece in it.

An inspection of the rear of the backing behind
the plates showed that back of the two Schneider
plates the surface of the wood was not even splin-
tered in any place, while back of the Cammell plate
two great ragged holes were torn through the oak
beams where the last 6 inch shell of Thursday and
the 8-inch had passed through.

The plates now being made for our ironclads are
of the all-steel Schneider type. There are great
possibilities in the nickel plate which will justify
more extensive experiments. And we predict that
as the result of this trial the United States will
soon lead the world in the production of armor
plates. A bill has already been introduced into
Congress asking \$1,000,000 to enable the Secretary
of the Navy to buy nickel ore and nickel matte for
use in the production of steel armor for our new
battleships and armor-piercing projectiles. The Sec-
retary and Commodore Folger appeared before the
Naval Committees and presented the need of
prompt action in the strongest terms. We are
aware, as the Navy Department is, no doubt, that
negotiations are now pending between foreign firms
and the owners of the mines in Canada, where this
nickel ore or nickel matte is found, for the pur-
chase of the entire output. With the exception of
a small quantity procured from mines in Pennsyl-
vania, it is said that the mines in Canada are the
only ones in the world producing this material, of
which the principal owners are capitalists in the
United States. The president of the company is,
we understand, Senator H. B. Payne, of Ohio, and
one of the leaders of the House is interested. The

company is organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, with a capital of six or eight millions.

The next important armor test that will be held in this country will doubtless be the test of the first plates, 12-inch, delivered by the Bethlehem Iron Works under their contract with the Government about January 1. The present contract includes 12-inch and 13-inch plates. They have supplied forgings for guns from 1-pounders up to 10-inches, and will begin to deliver their first 12 inch forgings next month.

These trials have also given an opportunity for comparison between the two best known armor piercing projectiles. At the trials on Sept. 18, Holtzer 6-inch shells were used. On Tuesday Firminy 8-inch shell were fired.

The charge of powder used on the last occasion was very light and the initial velocity was very much below the normal for the 8-inch gun, yet both the shells fired against the all-steel and nickel-steel plates were completely wrecked, while the one used against the compound plate encountered so little resistance that no fair comparison can be made between it and the 6-inch Holtzers, which rebounded whole from the steel plate on Thursday. If the Carpenter Steel Company, of Reading, Pa., which has a contract for supplying armor-piercing shells for the Navy, using the Firminy process, hope to come up to the Holtzer standard, they will have to make better Firminy shells than are made abroad. As soon as the trial board is through with the remains of the plates at Annapolis, the nickel-steel will be used to test some 6-inch shells made by the Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburg, and several other American shells, including some treated by the Rodman-Tilford process.

Among those who witnessed these trials, besides the trial board and officers stationed at Annapolis, were Secretary Tracy, Commodore Folger, Captain Meade, Commander Francis M. Barber, Lieutenants Cowles and Paul, of the Navy, and Captains Metcalfe and Birnie and Lieutenant Hobbs, of the Ordnance Department of the Army, and Captains Adams and Turtle of the Engineer Corps of the Army. Secretary Tracy and Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, visited the Capitol on Tuesday and had a conference with members of the House Naval Committee concerning the results of the tests.

THE COUNCIL OF HONOR.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, U. S. A., in an article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, commends the German Council of Honor, *Ehrenrath*, as an institution admirably suited to the German public, and in some of its features susceptible of adaptation to our service. We cannot admit the principle of the duello, but we might strengthen the weaklings in an effort to ostracize an offensive member of a regiment so as to drive him out of it. Still, as to this, the colonel has conservative doubts, for he cites instances to show that a good man may become unpopular as well as one justly offensive to regimental sentiment. Martin Scott is an instance. As he was sent to Coventry when he entered the service without avail, a consumptive young officer whose life was of small account, offered himself as a sacrifice to regimental sentiment and challenged Scott. The alacrity with which Scott went out to fight, accompanied by an inimical second, and the manner in which he bore himself upon the field, changed the current of regimental sentiment. It was found that the uncouth volunteer feared nothing, and "after a life honored and beloved for its gentleness and truthfulness, in his mature days he died gallantly leading one of the charges at Molino del Rey." Another case is cited, to the same effect, and though Colonel Hamilton writes a pleasant paper, he does not leave an impression favorable to the attempt to impose upon our republican army the imperial institution of the *Ehrenrath*. He names ten points desirable for adoption as a professional standard of fitness to command, but as we are all ready to accept these as the 10 commandments, and quite as ready to disregard them, it is not necessary to discuss them. Colonel Hamilton follows his decalogue with an eleventh precept, viz.: that officers should teach their wives that civility to the wives of superiors will in no way compromise the rank of their ladyhood. We see but one objec-

tion to this: officers have other duties to perform, and a thorough carrying out of this regulation would leave some of them no time for anything else.

If a "cut" might venture a suggestion on an Army matter we should express the opinion that there is great need in our Service of holding loose-tongued critics to a stricter accountability, in some way. We have sat in an army building and heard an officer denouncing another officer in an adjoining room of the same headquarters, with whom he had had some difference, as a liar. Now, the inference would seem to be either that the officer who indulged in such expressions did not regard lying as any serious detriment to the character of an "officer and a gentleman," or that he was ready to take advantage of the immunity accorded to him by our objections to the duello to commit a serious offence against a brother officer who had no redress. A man of hasty temper may be betrayed into expressions he himself regrets, and for which he is willing, on proper occasion, to apologize; but in our humble civilian judgment a man who will deliberately apply opprobrious epithets to another, or make statements detrimental to his character, without being able to prove them, knowing well that he cannot be called to an account for his epithets, or his slanders, is a coward, no matter what uniform he wears. As public opinion does not sanction private revenge, every self-respecting and honorable man should hold himself to the stricter reckoning.

NAVY BOATS.

It is an open secret that for many years the officers of the Navy have been largely dissatisfied with the boats provided for their use, especially the "life-boats," so-called, but such merely in name. These are not at all weathery under sail or fitted to encounter even a very moderate sea, so that it has frequently happened that in blowing weather communication with the shore has been very precarious. The steam cutters are, as a general rule, even worse, and unfit for use in any but the smoothest water. Yet a steam life-boat is well known to be a perfectly practicable construction. Some of the later cutters, particularly those furnished to the *Chicago* by Herreshoff (if we mistake not), are excellent, being able to encounter a seaway in which the ordinary navy-built craft would come to grief in a very short time.

Exception to this general denunciation of our pulling boats must, however, be made in favor of the model designed by the venerable Rear-Admiral Selfridge, and known by his name. They are not beauties by any means, but good wholesome-looking craft, able to stand up well under sail and to do their work when no other boat in the ship could be put in the water with safety. Unfortunately they have been neglected, and there is probably not a single one in use to-day.

Ensign Ackerman has done a great service to the seagoing navy in his admirable and exhaustive paper in Number 54 of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, in calling attention to this state of affairs and especially in suggesting a remedy. The essayist finds a boat which he believes would be thoroughly fitted for use in the Navy as a cutter, in the Beebe-McLellan boat used in the Life-saving Service, which has had two years and more of trial at various life-saving stations, and has met with the full approval of Superintendent Kimball and of the surf men who have used them. The weight of the boat used in the Life-saving Service, in its simplest form as a surf-boat, is but 750 pounds; the self-bailing type weighs only 1,000 pounds, and but 250 pounds more are added when the self-righting attachments are made. Vessels supplied with running boats of this character will be, in the opinion of Mr. Ackerman, well provided with the means of exercise as a substitute for the old spar and sail drill, and "the effect of the possession of good seaworthy boats on the tone of the Navy at large," cannot be otherwise than beneficial. If the Navy afloat demands boats of this character, they can without doubt be readily obtained, and in the new vessels especially they will be needed, for, as Mr. Ackerman most truly says, "seamanship is by no means dependent upon sails and spars: these gave only the best means of its exhibition. All that has been and always will be the best part of the seaman—that readiness of resource and instant

adaptation, above all, the quick comprehension of the most pressing need—is of more value now than ever. In no way could these qualities be better studies than in boat work, * * * that makes each man alert for his own safety's sake, * * * that makes each man respect himself and his neighbor because their skill and nerve are so essential to the general welfare."

Now that a professional and physical examination is made a condition of promotion in the Army as well as the Navy, it becomes interesting to know what effect the new Army law will have on officers of the Marine Corps. As most of the laws of the Army relating to rank, pay, allowances and retirement have hitherto been construed as applying to the Marine Corps, it has been urged upon the Secretary that he could with equal propriety require officers of this corps to undergo the examinations prescribed in the new act for Army officers. On the other hand, it is argued, that the word "promotion" is not included in the provisions of R. S., which places the Marine Corps officers on the same footing in regard to rank, pay and allowances, as officers of like grade in the infantry of the Army, and therefore it would be a stretch of legal authority to require examinations in the Marine Corps. The subject is now being considered by the Secretary of the Navy, and a decision may be looked for at an early date.

SINCE the announcement was made that Secretary Tracy had decided that enlisted men of the Marine Corps are entitled to the Navy instead of to the Army ration, we have received many inquiries as to whether or not the difference between the two rations (about five cents per day) heretofore denied can now be recovered. This we find will be a question for decision by the courts, and if decided in the affirmative for subsequent action, in the way of appropriations, by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has issued no orders on the subject; probably because he wanted to avoid giving anything for the claim agents to work upon. His action in the matter was in the shape of instructions to Major Lowry, of the Marine Corps, directing that in making up the estimates for the next fiscal year a sufficient sum be included for paying the difference between the Army and Navy ration. This means that the Navy ration will be allowed as soon as Congress makes the necessary appropriation for the purpose.

LINEAL promotion seems now to have been established as the rule of selection. Years ago an able young officer, now dead, wrote on this subject: "In time of peace the only reward for faithful service is promotion and the present (regimental) system discourages and engenders dissatisfaction in the best officer. So long as merit enters in no way into our system, it is but just to all that length of service and not luck should decide when the promotion shall take place. * * * If the law requires lineal promotion the law should be executed and the clause in the Constitution which provides that 'this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, * * * shall be supreme law of the land,' should be enforced and not be a mere meaningless phrase."

THE Ordnance and Fortification Board will meet again on October 1. When the Board last adjourned it was not the intention to meet again until October 8, but the urgent demand for further allotments from the new fortification act prompted General Schofield to call an earlier meeting. Besides Colonel Clouson will have to go West later in the month in connection with the selection of sites for gun foundries, and it is General Schofield's desire to have the pending business disposed of before he leaves. The next meeting of the special board on gun foundry sites will be held on October 18. They will then visit Roek Island and thence proceed to the Pacific slope.

SINCE Brigadier-General McCook assumed command of the Department of Arizona he has received telegraphic instruction from the War Department to report direct to the Commanding General of the Army at Washington, as originally intended by the General Order announcing the recent changes in Department commands. Orders have also been

issued retaining Southern California in the Department of Arizona. The Department commanders who are now reporting direct to the Commanding General, instead of through the Division Headquarters, are Generals Merritt, Stanley and McCook.

* The excellent lecture upon "Electricity in Warfare," by Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., has been reprinted from the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* of Sept., 1890. Mr. Fiske delivered a lecture upon the same topic before the Institute about four years ago, and his purpose is to show what progress has been made since then. The Sims-Edison, the Halpine-Sanger, and the Howell, are instanced as examples of improvements in torpedo, and the author discourses most interestingly upon the subject of the various electric appliances to secure control of our huge modern ships of war; upon the use of search lights, range and position finders, electric launchers, picket boats and submarine boats; electric communication between ships at sea and electric signaling. It is a lecture that should be read by every one who wishes to keep himself informed of the progress of naval warfare. Of a novel use of a search light on board of the *Atlanta* in a fog one night this anecdote is told:

The *Atlanta* was caught in a suddenly descending fog in a very dangerous position in shoal water. It was not deep enough to anchor with safety, in view of the heavy sea, becoming hourly more heavy with the increasing gale; and our position on the shoals was too uncertain to warrant an attempt to get into deeper water, lest we should get into shoaler water instead. The steam-launch was lowered, and an officer in it began to sound around the ship to find a deep channel along which it would be safe to move. But the fog was so thick that it was soon found the launch could not go far enough from the ship for fear of being lost. At this juncture, Lieut. G. A. Calhoun made the ingenious suggestion that one of the search lamps be lighted, and its beam turned in a certain direction, and the steam launch ordered to sound along the direction of this beam as far as it could be followed. The suggestion was adopted at once. It was found that the brilliant light illumined the particles of water suspended in the air to a surprising distance along a straight and narrow line. The launch would follow the ray as far as it could, sounding as it went, then return to the ship, following the guiding ray. This ray would then be turned in a new direction, and off the launch would steam, to prosecute its investigations along this line. In a few hours a straight and deep channel was in this way found, and with the little launch piloting the way a short distance in advance and piping its shrill directing whistle, the big ship slowly steamed out at midnight into deep water and a safe anchorage. "This was not warfare," it may be said. No, it was not; but it gives a pithy suggestion as to how in warfare, and under certain conditions, a ship could get out of a blockaded harbor under the friendly mantle of a fog; or how a man-of-war could, under such circumstances, even enter certain harbors.

SPEAKING of the visit of the French princes to this country, the *London Army and Navy Gazette* says:

It is almost forgotten here that the Prince de Joinville and his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, fought for the Federal Government in the Great War. They arrived in the United States a short time before McClellan set out on the ill-fated expedition from Washington to Richmond, at an anxious time for the President and for the North. Mr. Seward was aware that the acceptance of the Orleanist Princes' services in the field would not tend to conciliate Napoleon III., who scarcely concealed his desire even then to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy; but he did not hesitate to take the step. "After all," he said, "they are Princes of the Revolution and of the people, and they represent the old alliance between the Kings of France and the Republic." It is related that when the Count and the Duke presented themselves in Federal uniform at Mr. Seward's house the evening of their arrival in Washington, they were received in a characteristic manner by the subtle and convivial Secretary of State, who was entertaining some friends at his residence. "Lieut. Paris and Lieut. Charters, I welcome you in the name of the Republic. Come in and taste the family drink—some real old Bourbon whiskey." The Princes were attached to McClellan's staff, and accompanied by their gallant old uncle, who was as fearless as he was deaf, were in the forefront of the desperate fighting which ensued on the advance of the Federals from Yorktown, which was arrested in the bloody swamps of the Chickahominy. Their presence was viewed with an evil eye by Mr. Stanton and other sincere and ignorant Federals of the New England type. "They wanted no Princes with their Army," when McClellan fell into the disgrace which was the inevitable fate of the Federal Generals, from McDowell down to Meade, when they confronted Lee and Stonewall Jackson in the two first years of the war, Stanton obtained the support of the terrified Cabinet, and with the experience of that disastrous campaign the Orleanist Princes were obliged to rest content, having gained a high reputation for cool courage and soldierly qualities in the field. The Comte de Paris has since written a most elaborate and a very complete history of the war, and it is perfectly intelligible that he should desire to revisit the scenes of his early service, and the battlefields of Virginia and Maryland.

DURING the English naval manoeuvres three-quarters of the vessels engaged were, at different periods, reported as suffering from defects of machinery, most of which were trivial, but some of a more serious nature. The admiralty has, accordingly, issued an order directing that high speed trials shall be made once a quarter, each trial to be of not less than twenty-four hours' duration whenever circumstances will permit, with the engines working at from one-half to two-thirds of their specified natural draft. During each trial the engines are to be run for a period of five hours at their highest speed with natural draft, but the horse power developed is not to exceed the specified natural draft power. The manoeuvres also developed the fact that the estimates of coal endurance are altogether too rosy. The *Howe*, which should officially be able to steer 7,200 miles at 10 knots, could actually traverse only a little more than 3,000 miles at an average of 8 knots. The estimates of measured mile speed are equally misleading. The first class cruisers of the *Aurora* class instead of 8,000 miles, steaming at 10 knots, cannot possibly steam more than 4,600 miles, and the *Forth* class, with a similar range,

could not under the most favorable conditions be made to steam 7,400 miles without recoaling.

THE Society of the Sons of the Revolution is an organization representing our fighting forefathers, originating in New York and spreading its branches abroad over the country. The objects of the society are the very worthy one of keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and the times in which they lived; to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to preserve historical records; to promote friendship among the members of the society and inspire them with patriotic feeling. The Pennsylvania Society, from whose constitution this declaration of principles is taken, had upon its rolls July, 1890, 224 members and the list of names shows that selections for membership have been made with great care. We noticed among them Chief Engr. Louis J. Allen, U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. A.; Lieut. Wm. Baird, U. S. A.; Col. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. A.; Capt. R. S. Collum, U. S. M. C.; Rear Admiral Pelrose Crosby, U. S. N.; Major C. L. Davis, U. S. A., and Comdr. John J. Read.

THE Army canteen continues to thrive. Late returns received at the Adjutant-General's Office show a grand aggregate of receipts from all the canteens during the six months ending June 30, 1890, of \$471,500. About \$90,000 of this is profit. Encouraging reports continue to come in from all the posts having canteens, except perhaps those in Kansas and South Dakota, where prohibition prevails. It is questionable whether the canteens can be kept up much longer with the liquor privilege cut off. Reports from both Forts Riley and Leavenworth show that the canteens on these two posts are very little patronized, for the reason that there is little difficulty in getting liquor in the neighboring towns, notwithstanding the prohibition laws, and the result is that most of the men's pay is spent outside the limits of the post.

THE *Real Estate Record* ascribes the commencement of the prosperity of the northwest to the "Whiskey Insurrection." It took so much money into the country—nearly a million dollars of Government money—that the farmers, with whom poverty had bred discontent, speedily became reconciled to the Government. Money from this time on was plentiful; industries of various kinds sprang up; population was attracted thither and a cash home market was established. This illustration, if it shows anything, shows that the amount of money in a community has something to do with its industrial prosperity. It does not follow, however, because "too little" money in a community works evil, that an unlimited supply is better than "enough."

THE Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission met and organized at the War Department Sept. 23. They have since been engaged in general discussion upon the character of the improvements to be made, and the mode of procedure in obtaining titles to the land required for the purpose. The commission will continue to sit daily until after the adjournment of Congress, when it will make a visit to the battle fields, accompanied by the Secretary of War, Gen. Schofield, and other distinguished officials, for the purpose of fixing definitely upon the location of the roads and other improvements.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH KERIN, U. S. A., retired, a gallant officer of the war, who rose from the ranks and served for many years in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, died Sept. 24, in Philadelphia.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following men are detailed for duty with the Army Medical Examining Board, constituted to meet in New York City, Oct. 15: Pvt. Robert S. Anderson, Bat. B. 1st Art., as clerk; Pvt. William Conlan, Bat. M. 1st Art., as messenger. The C. O. Fort Columbus will cause them to report to Col. Edward P. Vollum, Surgeon, U. S. A., president of the Board (S. O. 228, Sept. 25, Div. A.).

Leave for one month and ten days to commence on or about Oct. 6 is granted Col. John Mendenhall, 2d Art. (Fort Adams) (S. O. 229, Sept. 26, Div. A.).

Leave for 20 days to commence about Oct. 10 is granted Capt. E. C. Knower, 3d Art. (S. O. 229, Sept. 26, Div. A.).

Leave for 15 days is granted Maj. E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art. (S. O. 229, Sept. 26, Div. A.).

A G. C. M. will meet at Washington Barracks, Sept. 29. Detail: Col. Horatio G. Gibson, Captains John G. Turnbull, James M. Lancaster and James Chester, 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Callif, and 2d Lieuts. Ira A. Haynes and Edgar Russell, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. J. P. Hains, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 229, Sept. 26, Div. A.).

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., returned to New York early in the week from a few days' visit to Tuxedo.

CAPTAINS J. R. MYRICK and C. Sellmer, Lieuts. J. R. Williams and W. Loveridge, 3d Art., U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., Friday evening, Sept. 26, for Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The following measures have passed the Senate since last report:

S. 4388, granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Douglas military reservation.

H. R. 5823, to restore Tender Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army (captain, 18th Inf.) and retire him.

S. 1898, to appoint and retire William W. Webb as captain of cavalry.

S. 2915, to remit the penalties on gunboat *Petrel*.

S. 4112, to increase the number of officers for college duty to 85.

The Senate bill passed by the House last week providing for lineal promotions and examinations, has been referred to a Conference Committee consisting of Messrs. Hawley, Manderson and Cockrell on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Cushman, Rockwell and Wheeler on the part of the House. The only item of difference to be settled is the amendment made by the House on motion of Gen. Grosvenor, requiring that officers who served in the late war be exempt from the examinations. It at first thought that the Senate would agree to this amendment and thus avoid any necessity for a conference, but a hint having come from some of the officials of the War Department that this amendment is not just what is desired, the motion was made for the appointment of a conference with the hope that the amendment may be modified to conform to the wishes of the War Department authorities. It is thought that the Senate conferees will insist on all classes being examined, but will probably not object to exempting officers with a war service from the provision necessitating retirement in case of failure.

The Senate having passed the bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general for the benefit of Maj. Gen. Schofield, like action may be looked for at the hands of the House during the present Congress, and, indeed, the chances of its becoming a law during the present session are very good. This will be the next measure that Gen. Cushman will urge for action, and, as recent experience has shown, he rarely undertakes anything that is not productive of good results, it is reasonable to suppose that he will again be successful.

The separation of the weather service from the military establishment is now assured. The bill to accomplish this purpose was finally decided upon in conference this week and will doubtless be a law within the next week, as it is already known that the President is heartily in favor of the change. The bill as finally agreed upon is practically that passed by the House, though the Senate measure favors the basis of the new act.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill to pay the personal representatives of the late John Ericsson the balance found due him by the Court of Claims in 1857 for his services in planning the *Princeton*, in amount, \$13,957. The provision allowing interest on this amount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was stricken out by the committee. The interest account would amount to something over \$33,000 if computed from the time the obligation was incurred.

The following resolution was submitted by Senator Frye in the Senate on Sept. 16 and referred to the Committee on the Library:

Resolved, That a memorial building which shall be a suitable monument to the memory of the illustrious soldier, the distinguished President, the patriotic citizen, U. S. Grant, in which may be established a military and naval museum, library, a hall sufficiently large for military, naval, and civic conventions, and rooms for the accommodation of the various associations of war veterans and the sons of veterans of the United States of America, and in the inner court may be placed to rest the mortal remains of distinguished Americans, be erected in one of the public reservations of the national capital under the supervision of a commission composed of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the commanding officers of the Army and Navy, and the Architect of the Capitol, in accordance with plans approved by said commission after public competition.

Chairman Boutelle, of the Naval Committee, has been doing his utmost to secure a night session of the House for the consideration of naval legislation, and although the prospects are growing more dubious each day he is still hopeful. If successful one of the first measures brought forward for consideration will be this measure to improve the efficiency of the enlisted force of the Navy. It is proposed to so amend this bill as to give the sailor the same benefit of war service as the soldier now has, counting it double for retirement. Secretary Tracy is quite anxious that early action be taken on the bill providing for a naval reserve introduced by Mr. Wallace. In case a night session is granted it is not unlikely that the Naval Committee will hold a special session for the consideration of this bill in order that it may be included among those measures to be brought up at the proposed special session of the House.

Among a large number of private bills passed by the House, Sept. 21, were Senate bills granting pensions to the following widows: of Commo. J. B. Barchand, \$50 per month; of Major Thomas A. Smyth, \$30 per month; of Capt. Henry H. Pierce, \$40 per month; of Gen. Joseph A. Mower, \$50 per month; of Capt. J. M. Selden, late of the Revenue Marine Service.

The bill to recognize the merits and services of Chief Engineer George W. Melville and other officers and men of the *Jeannette* expedition, by advancing the first named fourteen numbers on the Navy Register, and the presentation to each of a suitable medal, has had its prospects for final passage materially increased during the past week. The Senate bill was passed by that body on Sept. 24, and the previous day the House bill, precisely similar in terms, was acted upon favorably by the House Naval Committee.

Bills were passed by the House on Sept. 24, granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum each to the widows of Major-Generals Crook, McClellan and Fremont. These measures had previously passed the Senate and only wait now the signature of the President to become laws.

The House bills appropriating \$200,000 for enlargement of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and \$1,000,000 for purchase of nickel ore for use in manufacture of armor plate and projectiles were passed by the House Sept. 25.

THE Secretary of War returned to Washington Sept. 25.

Mrs. HANCOCK, widow of Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., visited friends in New York City this week.

A CYNIC'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE Portland Oregonian raises the question whether Army life pays, to which I answer that it does pay if an officer does what he certainly ought to do—at all times places his professional before his personal obligations. If it were not for the women and children followers of the Army, one-third of the appropriations for barracks and quarters and regular supplies could be used for professional purposes. But this one-third goes, undoubtedly, directly or indirectly, to provide for the comforts and conveniences of the families. But the humanitarian and any other arian says: Has not an officer feelings, etc.? Is he not a gentleman? Has he not a right to have the pleasures of family life as well as his citizen brethren? Why, most certainly he has, but when he allows those family pleasures to forestall and go in advance always of his duty to his country and his Government then he has not come up to the standard of an officer. "Duty and obligation first, pleasure afterwards," is the countersign. The families, if they must be in garrison, should be brought up in Spartan fashion, and thus perpetuate a race of Spartans. An officer of the line should be ready to move from Maine to Texas in at most 12 hours' notice, and be at all times prepared to place his "impedimenta" where they will not hamper his military obligations. This and much more might be written, but the fact remains that we are running a little too much into personal luxuries and surroundings, and in that respect, at least, are not preparing for war in time of peace, but rather preparing for abject peace, no matter what may be the humiliation. A model republic should have a Spartan policy even if this is the close of the 19th century.

As the Oregonian truly says: "There are some compensations for the drawbacks of Army life. A single man with the educated tastes, intelligence and sound bodily health that his entry into the Army implies, ought, if he maintains the habits of sobriety and industry that are necessary in all other professions, to lead a fairly happy and useful life in the leisure of peace, and even, if he has a true soldier's soul, in the turmoil, peril and hardships of war. His outdoor duties by their very nature compel an amount of bodily exercise that ought to make him a healthy man, alert in mind, active and athletic in body. The joy of good health is therefore, and no small joy is it to have the breeze of mind and lightness of heart that goes with vigor of body. Both the leisure for the cultivation of mind and manners, and the associations that confer this culture are at the easy command of the Army officer, who is always made welcome whenever he deserves it."

The Oregonian holds further that, "from the point of view that a man is none the worse soldier for being married, and is generally a better man, it would be truer policy for the Government to induce officers to marry, rather than to discourage it."

This is true with the qualifications I have named, but if with the refinements of married life we must have also the luxuries, the spirit of social competition, and all that belongs to a domestic establishment under the complex conditions of modern society, then doubt must be permitted to one whose attempts at matrimony have thus far only resulted in the undesired increase of his family of sisters.

CYNIC SOLUS.

We publish this letter as a means of preferring charges against its author, the issue to be tried by Court-martial of Army wives and daughters, sisters being subject to challenge for prejudice.

SKIRMISH FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

EXPERIENCE at rifle competitions has demonstrated that the standing figure in the skirmish group is positively an obstacle to the determination of superior marksmanship. A competitor never (well, scarcely ever) knowingly fires at it and still some men are benefited by their miscalculations of the wind, particularly at the long ranges, for instead of scoring entirely on the lying and kneeling, they obtain (as I have seen) from three to upwards of thirty points on the standing. These same men, without exception, always admit not having fired at it. Inspectors of small arms practice would do well to give this matter their attention.

W.

THE NEW DRILL BOOK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A CASUAL examination of the new drill manual collated and arranged by the present Tactical Board, gives strong first impressions unfavorable to the work. Our Army people, as a rule, are very conservative and always ready to resent any radical change, with or without sufficient reason, basing their opposition usually upon their dislike for innovations. It may be possible, however, that the Army will readily learn to like the new drill regulations, and eventually to become much attached to them. As a body, the Army has no lack of Christian fortitude, and it will doubtless bear its burdens in the future, as in the past, with commendable grace and humility. It will always be found, I doubt not, doing the best possible, with the means at hand.

To the casual reader the new book seems complicated and inharmonious. The number of movements are apparently greatly increased, instead of being decreased, as was anticipated. Great latitude in the execution of movements seems granted, and the maxim that few things well done are better than many indifferently performed, has apparently been ignored.

The work, taken altogether, appears to have been arranged for the professional soldier. The great army of volunteers and militiamen throughout the country will find the movements in the new book mostly more difficult to comprehend, I imagine, than any they ever encountered and attempted to solve, in either Scott, Hardee, or Upton.

The common demand for a drill book containing a few simple, precise movements of a character suited to fit troops for actual campaign and battle, seems to have been entirely disregarded, in the volume under consideration. The non-professional soldier will scarcely take

kindly to the new work, and but few volunteers and militiamen of mature years will regard the calisthenic exercises with favor. The book is evidently not what the Army and the country has been looking for.

B.

WAR VETERANS OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN April, 1891, it will be 30 years since the first gun at Fort Sumter was fired in the great War of the Rebellion. Of the tens of thousands of soldiers who participated in this war, there is yet a small remnant remaining on duty in the ranks of the U. S. Army, who painfully struggle along trying to complete 30 years' service in order to be placed on the retired list. These men had no time to develop hospital records so as to secure pensions; their only record is of honest and faithfully performed duties during many years of active service. As pioneers in the advance guard of civilization, their duties after the close of the war lay on the now almost obliterated Western frontier, and here the hardy campaigners endured, fought and suffered untold hardships in the interest of a steadily progressing and advancing civilization. Have not these brave toilers justly earned some recompense for the long years of faithful service? In giving publication to the enclosed circular you would confer a favor and greatly oblige Gen. McDowell Post, G. A. R.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. RUBY, Adjutant Gen. McDowell Post 91, late sergt. Co. A, 4th Mo. Cav. Vol. Fort Randall, S. D., Sept. 19, 1890.

FORT RANDALL, S. D., Sept. 19, 1890.

CIRCULAR.

Gen. McDowell Post No. 91, G. A. R., desires all the veterans of the late war, who are at present still serving in the U. S. Army, to forward as early as convenient to this G. A. Post their names, with company, regiment and length of service.

Since it is one of the duties of the G. A. R. to assist our comrades, this post will submit a petition to Congress, requesting that veterans of the late war who are still performing active service in the ranks of the Regular Army be placed on the retired list.

By order of J. H. McLAUGHLIN, post commander: CHAS. RUBY, Adjutant.

MAXIM INVENTING AN AIR SHIP.

MR. HIRAM S. MAXIM, who has just returned to his native land, after a residence abroad for nine years, said, in an interview with a New York Times reporter:

"I have come to the United States to establish smokeless powder works. In England the laws are too stringent to permit of the erection of a factory for the manufacture of powder. We now make it only on sufferance, without a license."

When questioned concerning his experiments in aeronautics, Mr. Maxim was at first averse to discussing the subject. He finally said that he decided to expend \$10,000 in trying to discover a means of propelling an air ship.

"I hired a large mansion near London about a year ago," he said, "and equipped it with American machinery and engaged a number of American workmen, for I consider Americans the best mechanics in the world. With this outfit the experiments were begun. The work so far has largely been confined to determine the coefficient of screws running in the atmosphere, the lifting power of planes when being propelled at great velocities. The results have been satisfactory. By and by I propose to give to the world the outcome of my researches. If I am not successful, others may begin where I leave off. I have so far built a double engine and generator which weighs only 1,100 pounds and can develop 500 horse power. This is said to be the lightest and strongest engine ever built, with a large factor of safety in every part. It will be some time before the world will know whether my proposed machine will fly."

A PIOUS CORPORAL PENSIONED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSSEY on Sept. 9 rendered decision in the pension case of Wm. R. Johnson, late corporal of Co. K, 80th Indiana Volunteers, in which is given an even more liberal construction of the law relating to "line of duty" than heretofore. On April 1, 1863, Johnson, with the 1st sergeant of his company, obtained a pass to attend church across the Green River, at Mumfordsville, Ky., at which point his command were guarding a bridge. While crossing the river on a log Johnson fell, fracturing his left knee. The case was originally rejected on the ground that the soldier at the time of the accident was not in line of duty. Assistant Secretary Bussey takes a contrary view, and allows the pension sought. He says: "If the claimant had, by authority of his superior officer, been crossing the river for the purpose of obtaining necessary physical sustenance, he would certainly have been in line of duty, it being a necessary incident to the service. To hold that a similar mission for spiritual sustenance, which is also presumed to have been necessary placed him out of line of duty, would be depriving our soldiery of Christian teaching, and therefore in conflict with military law which recognizes the necessity or at least the propriety of it."

HONOLULU ITEMS.

THE *Paradise of the Pacific* for August says: "On Wednesday evening, Aug. 6, King Kalakaua gave a dinner at Iolani Palace in honor of Rear Admiral George Brown, U. S. N. The interior of the palace was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light, and the guests were numerous and distinguished. The Chamberlain proposed the health of His Majesty, which was drunk standing. Colonel Macfarlane proposed the health of Rear Admiral Brown, wishing him bon voyage and a speedy return. Admiral Brown proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal family. These were the only toasts during the evening. On Tuesday, July 6, the U. S. squadron battalion, consisting of marines and blue-jackets from the U. S. ships *Charleston*, *Nipsic* and *Iroquois*, had drill on Palace Square. The *Charleston* band was in attendance. Mr. S. T. Browne, pay clerk of the *Nipsic*, gave a dinner party at the Hawaiian Hotel, Thursday, Aug. 14. An order has been issued honorably disbanding the First Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers known as the Honolulu Rifles."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Gossip Printing Company, Mobile, Ala., publish "Four Years in Rebel Capitals; an Inside View of Life in the Southern Confederacy, from Original Notes, collected in the years 1861 to 1865, by T. C. De Leon, author of 'Creole and Puritan,' 'Cross Purposes,' 'Juny,' etc." It is one of those records of personal experiences during an exciting period of our national history that never lose interest. It is written from the Southern point of view, but happily interest in these records of a great crisis is now national and no longer sectional. Mr. De Leon has seen much and he tells what he has seen in the graphic and interesting style to which newspaper writing trains one. The writer who waits upon the slow processes of book publication discovers, often when it is too late, that he has failed to interest people; the newspaper writer learns it at once and adapts himself to the public demand or else he ceases the attempt. Mr. De Leon has certainly succeeded in making a most interesting volume of his war reminiscences and they will recall to soldiers of the North and South alike the experiences of their youth. Mr. De Leon will be remembered as the gentleman who had charge of the first interstate drill held at Mobile in 1885, and of the national drill at Washington in 1887.

The eighth revised edition of the *Particulars of the War Ships of the World*, 1890, has just appeared from the office of publication, in White Lion Court, Cornhill, London. It is extracted from Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, and makes a volume of 234 large octavo pages of carefully tabulated information. Besides the texts relating directly to war ships the volume includes statistics of merchant shipping; a table showing the value and extent of the commerce and merchant shipping of the principal countries in relation to their respective navies; a list of fast merchant steamers, and a list of dry and wet docks in all parts of the world. It is very complete, very well arranged, and the ample size of the pages gives it a great advantage over volumes in which it is sought to condense the same information into less space.

Henri Charles-Lavauzelle publishes a little work, founded upon experience in the French army medical service, extending over 20 years, entitled "*Manœuvres du service de santé de l'avant dans la prochaine guerre*, par E. Gavoy, médecin principal." It is illustrated by 13 colored plates. Price, 3 fr. 50. The author served as surgeon of a regiment during the campaign of 1870, of a division during the manœuvres of 1885, and of a corps during those of 1886-1889. This experience has satisfied him of the necessity for the new dispositions of the medical corps in time of war, which are here discussed. It is a work useful not alone to the medical corps, but to all students of war. M. Henri Charles-Lavauzelle, Paris, also publishes in a small neat volume an *Aide Mémoire de L'Officier de L'Infanterie en Campagne*. This is the third edition of a work intended to supply suggestion or instruction for every necessary movement of an officer on campaigning duty.

"*Cours de Sténographie*, par A. H. Heyen," is a volume, from this publication, of more service to the French than to the American student.

Prof. H. A. Hazen, of the U. S. Signal Office, has published, through N. D. C. Hodges, 47 Lafayette Place, a little volume on the American institution known as *The Tornado*, which gives title to his work. Seventeen of our States are subjected to its visitations, so that this presentation of facts and discussion of theories on the subject has a wide interest.

The *Proceedings of the International Marine Conference*, held in Washington Oct. 16-Dec. 31, 1889, is published at the Government Printing Office in three bulky volumes. The discussions of the conference upon the various subjects committed to it are reported, and as the remarks of some of the participants were in French they have been translated in the body of the volume and published, as originally delivered, in an appendix. These discourses furnish a valuable body of information upon the subjects to which they relate, and are useful, not only for their results upon the action of the conference, but for future reference. The commission was presided over by Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, U. S. Navy, and the first secretary was Lieut. V. L. Cottmann, U. S. N., and the assistant secretaries, 1st Lieuts. Frank D. Heatty, Edw. D. Bostick, Ridgely Hunt, John T. Newton, Ensigns Wm. Truxton, and Wm. Howard, U. S. N. Capt. Wm. T. Sampson, U. S. N., was one of the representatives of the United States.

During the War of Secession, Mr. John C. Hurd, of the New York bar, contributed to current discussions some valuable papers on the heresy of State's rights, and published several volumes upon subjects growing out of the theories prevailing during that contest. He has recently returned to the subject in a pamphlet published by D. Van Nostrand Co., entitled "*The Union State*," a letter to our State's right friend." It is an answer to an argument in the defence of the States of the Southern Confederacy in asserting a right to secede from the Union.

The preparing of ammunition, or how to reload your own shells, is the subject of a little pamphlet sent by mail without charge by the Ideal Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A. The solid head shells of the .45 cal. U. S. Service cartridge and others of the larger sporting calibre can be used over a great many times by properly reloading them. The expense of ammunition deters many from participating in their most enjoyable sport. The reloading system reduces the cost one-third.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

THE reception in Philadelphia, Oct. 4, to the Comte de Paris will be a great affair. The Board of Directors of the Union League have unanimously adopted a resolution placing the League Building at the service of the Loyal Legion for this occasion. It will be a card reception and representative soldiers in all parts of the U. S. will be invited to be present.

The addresses and ceremonies incident to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Loyal Legion have been published in a volume, illustrated and bound, cost \$1. It is a handsome souvenir of the most important event in the history of the Order.

THE average ocean speed of the steamship *Ten-tonic* has risen to 20-175 knots per hour.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

THE NAVAL BATTALION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Persons skeptical as to the possible progress and success of a State Naval Reserve would have done well to have witnessed the first annual field day of the Naval Battalion of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia on Sept. 23, 1890, and it is safe to assert that their ideas as to the possibilities and advantages of such a corps would have undergone speedy change, especially taking into consideration that the battalion has only been in existence some four or five months. Their first annual field day was very successful, and the work accomplished and the behavior of the battalion reflect the greatest credit on the entire organization. The battalion was only organized in February last. It has for its chief, Lieut.-Commander J. C. Soley, U. S. N., retired, an officer of practical experience, whose enthusiasm and careful instruction is very apparent. Commander Soley is ably assisted by an exceptionally well chosen set of officers, who, besides being gentlemen, are intelligent instructors, several of them being ex-officers of the Navy. The battalion now number some 250 officers and men. They have been provided with ample quarters in the new South Armory, where they also have the use of the large drill hall. The State has provided the organization with uniforms, rifles, accoutrements, and three howitzers, and the U. S. Government has also provided them with some small arms, etc. Adj.-General Dalton takes a great interest in the work of the corps, and now that it is a part of the State militia, is anxious to see it as efficient as possible. Many officers of the U. S. Navy at the Boston yard have assisted the battalion in instruction whenever opportunity presented itself, and their efforts in this direction are greatly appreciated. The Navy Department has also given valuable assistance.

The corps have been somewhat unjustly criticised by a New York paper for what is said to be lack of systematic instruction, that would make the members first class foremost hands on a sloop-of-war. Their chief aim is to become expert in gunnery handling and firing of guns of different design and calibre, machine guns, small arms, in torpedo work, signaling, transporting of ordnance, landing drill from small boats, etc. While the corps will familiarize itself as much as possible with the various duties aboard ship, still its main value will be in being expert in gunnery and torpedo work. If the Navy Department donates the use of a man-of-war to the battalion, which it is expected they soon will do, it will then be able to perfect itself in the various branches of seamanship, which would be otherwise impossible.

A few minutes before 10 A. M., Sept. 23, the battalion, in command of Lieut.-Comdr. Soley, arrived at the Eastern R. R. Depot, en route for the scene of field manoeuvres. The men wore white fatigue dress, canvas knapsacks containing, among other things, the dark blue full-dress uniform, and were equipped with Springfield rifles and blank ammunition and two howitzers, the Pioneer Corps carrying picks and shovels. They presented a very business-like appearance. The command was organized as follows: Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Soley, commanding; his staff and N. C. S. were: Adj. C. L. Perrin, Ord. Officer J. H. Cahoon, Paymr. G. E. Norris, non-commissioned staff: Master-at-Arms E. H. Revere, Yeoman of Ordnance F. B. Royce, Hospital Steward W. S. Beaumont. 1st Battalion: Lieut. W. F. Hall, commanding; Lieut. C. H. Bridgman, Lieut. J. A. Kimball, Ensigns F. N. Brown and P. H. Downes and 43 enlisted men. 2d Division: Lieut. J. L. Carter, commanding; Lieut. A. W. Pollard, Ensign C. B. Howard and 26 men. 3d Battalion: Lieut. J. W. Weeks, Lieut. F. B. Parsons, Lieut. H. G. Hall, Ensigns Geo. Selfridge and P. H. Dodd and 35 men. 4th Battalion of Artillery: Lieut. T. A. Du Bois, commanding; Lieut. H. M. Cutts, Lieut. E. A. Young, Ensigns C. H. Tutin and J. Lawrence and 31 men. Pioneer, Signal and Torpedo Corps: Ensign W. A. Cary and seven men. Ambulance Corps: Hospital Steward W. S. Beaumont and four men. The battalion disembarked at Marblehead at 11 A. M., the knapsacks being unsung and sent on to Salem. As the command marched through this quaint old town in column of fours, all the girls and boys, both large and small, turned out to see them; in fact, the entire town seemed to be taking a holiday. The battalion marched exceptionally well, the distance and dress being correctly kept, and we observed no talking in the ranks—arguing well for the discipline of so young an organization. Arriving at the wharf at Marblehead, two launches and four cutters from the Navy-yard, Boston, in charge of several blue-jackets (through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy), were in waiting, together with a tug. The howitzers were detached from their carriages and, with the latter, were lowered to their places in the launches.

The crews of the respective boats having embarked, they pulled out into the channel, where a line was passed to them and all taken in tow by the tug, the objective point being a place called "the Willows" at Juniper Point, Salem, supposed to be in possession of an enemy, who also held the earthworks on the hill known as Fort Lee, which commanded a good sweep of the harbor. The detail for the boats were: 1st launch, Lieut. Cutts commanding, No. 1 gun and crew; signal and hospital; corps; 2d launch, Lieut. De Bois commanding, No. 2 gun and crew; 1st cutter, Lieut. Paul commanding, 1st Battalion; 2d cutter, Lieut. Wood commanding, 2d Battalion; 3d cutter, Lieut. Weeks commanding, 3d Battalion; 4th cutter, Lieut. J. B. Cahoon, commanding and pioneers. The tug was utilized by Commander J. C. Soley as flagship. Off the Willows the line from the tug was cast off, the boats turned to port and formed line for attack. The launches containing howitzers being on either flank were ordered by Comdr. Soley to open fire, which they did, the gun crew on the right flank working particularly well. The enemy having planted torpedoes in the channel, the 4th cutter containing the pioneer and torpedo corps successfully exploded a counter mine, clearing the obstructions, the explosion throw-

ing a body of water with a spar (broken in two) up a hundred feet, making a very beautiful sight. The howitzers kept up a rapid fire under cover of which the 1st and 2d cutter made a dash for the shore, the crews landing and deploying as skirmishers and driving the enemy back, the main body landing meanwhile, together with the guns which were shifted from the bow of the launches into their field carriages, and landed from skids to the beach. One howitzer, supported by infantry, took a position on the right, the other howitzer similarly supported going to the left. The whole line gradually advanced towards Fort Lee. The skirmishers moved forward gradually, keeping up a vigorous fire, supported by a reserve, and when about 500 yards from the fort, the gun on the left moved to the right flank, where both guns took a commanding position and were hastily entrenched by the pioneers. A mine had meanwhile been laid on the westerly side of the fort, which, when exploded was to serve as a signal for assault, and also to detract the enemy's attention at the critical moment. This was successfully accomplished; the mine exploded at the proper instant, the men charged up the hill and into the works of the enemy, capturing everything. Although plenty of blank ammunition was used, it is pleasant to record "no casualties," showing the men had exercised proper care in handling their pieces.

The intervals of skirmishers were generally well preserved. Early in the advance we noticed a number of skirmishers on the left (presumably a reserve) firing right into their comrades a few yards ahead of them. They were soon corrected, however. After the battle the command repaired to a pavilion at the Willows, donned their dark full dress uniform, and sat down to a bounteous dinner, to which the several guests were invited, including the six U. S. blue jackets who so ably assisted in the operations. The latter were of unanimous opinion that the rations served them were decidedly superior to Uncle Sam's. After dinner march was taken up for the city of Salem, where on the Common a dress parade taken by Comdr. Soley was held at 4:15 P. M., the battalion acquitting itself very creditably. Marching through Salem, en route to the train for Boston, Adj.-General Dalton was given a marching salute, the battalion marching past in excellent shape. Boston was reached shortly before 6 P. M., where the command marched to their quarters and were dismissed. It would be well in future field practice to keep the scene of operations secret or hold them in a place which could be kept free from intruders, who, unfortunately, interfered somewhat with the manoeuvres. There are undoubtedly numerous places around where the public could witness such affairs, and at the same time be kept out of the way. Among the many yachtsmen dodging around and witnessing the departure of the battalion from Marblehead was Gen. Nat. Wales, in a handy little sailboat which he navigated skillfully. Adj.-General Samuel Dalton was present to witness the attack, and a number of other officers were among the several thousand spectators. Col. E. E. Currier, Asst. Insp.-Gen., was present with the battalion, and observed carefully the work of the day, to render a report. The men who compose the corps are from the best class of citizens, and their behavior during the day was without a blemish. The men seemed thoroughly familiar with handling and serving the guns, and in infantry drill were very well up. In rowing ashore the crews did very creditably, especially considering they only assembled as a crew two or three times before. There were, of course, a few minor errors technically in the work of the day, but this was naturally to be expected. These field days are of great practical value, and the battalion will undoubtedly benefit by them.

The battalion is yet only an infant, but a remarkably healthy and progressive one, and New York's battalion, organized under the same bill, is a way behind their Boston brethren. It is hoped the former will pull up. The recent week's tour of duty of the Massachusetts battalion at the Boston Navy-yard on the U. S. S. *Wabash* was very useful and beneficial, and as the corps has displayed such enthusiasm and intelligence at this early stage, its success in the future, with increased proficiency, seem assured.

Your correspondent was treated with great courtesy, and was given every facility for observation, embarking with the battalion, going on board the flagship, and landing on the same ground with the battalion in the assault.

REGULARS AND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 16 a correspondent writing from Mt. Gretna gives us the benefit of the views of one of the Regulars, who is apparently inclined to believe that the encampment recently held was a failure, principally, he states, because of the apparent indifference of the militia men towards the manoeuvres of the Regular troops, a statement which cannot be substantiated by the facts in the case, though it is to be admitted that appearances were very deceptive. As a matter of fact, when it became generally known at the different armories of the numerous regiments comprising our division that the War Department at Washington had ordered a detachment of United States troops, embracing all three arms of the Service, to encamp with us at Mt. Gretna from July 14 to July 26, the greatest interest and enthusiasm was shown, not only by the higher officers of the Guard but by the line officers of every regiment in the State, and more particularly by the enlisted men themselves, whom it is safe to say, as a whole, were exceedingly desirous of seeing how things were done by the Regulars that they might see wherein they could perfect themselves.

A very large proportion of the men in each separate company went into camp imbued with an earnest desire to learn, to get a clearer idea of a soldier's duties and a soldier's life, to enlarge his views, his scope of action—necessarily somewhat limited by such a narrowed sphere as his regimental or company armory—and truly what better model could he have on this side of the water, at any rate, than one of the Regulars of the United States Army.

The difficulty arose when he got in camp, through whose fault I am not in a position to say; but little opportunity, if any, was allowed him to see that to which he had looked forward with more real

interest than any one thing else—the drills of the infantry, cavalry and artillery, which said troops he knew were there solely for his benefit and instruction and which he came prepared to appreciate. No general order was issued from either brigade or regimental headquarters or any other source—official or unofficial—informing him where the camp of the U. S. troops was located or at what hours they would drill. All this had to be found out by those zealous enough to do so, and the result was eminently unsatisfactory: first, because the hours at which drills took place by the Regulars too often conflicted with his own; and secondly, as it frequently was the case, his superior officers were as much at sea as he was regarding their movements. Such men in our regiment as were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the guard mounting of the infantry or the Indian skirmish drill of the cavalry, came back to their companies, and lost no time in the telling of what they had seen to their comrades, and they had always willing listeners; and from the fragments of conversations overheard and views expressed, they had witnessed, what they saw, not as a strange or unusual spectacle, as the correspondent referred to seems inclined to think, but as a performance to the letter of the wording of the tactics; that is, a proper interpretation, which compared to theirs, rendered their accomplishments in that direction not by any means a farce, as some of the visitors to Mt. Gretna would inter by subsequent statements, but as crude and imperfect, and lacking that precision and carriage which are usually inseparable from a soldier in the Regular Army. So far as our cavalry attaining anything like the standard of the Regular troops, that is, for the present at least, impossible, when you take into consideration that many of the men in our three troops do not own their horses, and the horses they hire to take to camp they may never have ridden before.

To return to your correspondent, who speaks of the sensitiveness of the officers of the militia to learn; that they know the whole of the tactics and more besides. This is as great, if not greater error or misstatement than his first one regarding our indifference. I think I can venture to say that there is not an officer—particularly a young officer—in the National Guard of Pennsylvania who would not go out of his way to get advice and "points" from an officer of the Regular Army. I am sure that Lieut. Bean will gladly bear testimony to the fact that everywhere he went, every regimental camp he visited, he found officers ready and willing to gain information enabling them to perfect themselves in their military duties. I know I several times ran across him during our recent encampment talking in his usual earnest manner to a number of National Guardsmen of various degrees of rank, all of whom were listening attentively and willingly. That there are a few officers in our Guard who feel unduly important and so are unwilling to be taught anything, I am willing to admit, but the proportion of such is so small as compared with the number of earnest workers in the cause of the National Guard as a whole, that it seems manifestly unfair and unjust to say we are sensitive and imagine that our standard of excellence cannot be improved upon.

Then the distinction alluded to contrasting the rank and file of the Army with that of the militia. There is truly the most profound difference. There are enlisted men in some of our regiments—members of prominent clubs—(socially) whose officers, not as a whole, necessarily, but a large part, would be black-balled at any one of said clubs should they seek admission, and yet in the uniform of his State, either in his armory or in camp, the enlisted man offers ungrudgingly that respect to his military superiors as is their due. It is no heroic sentiment that urges him to do thus; he knows if he does not accord all that respect and obedience that military law requires he will be promptly Court-martialled!

Instances are rare, I may say almost unknown, in our Guard of an officer having any difficulty with an enlisted man, who may happen to have a higher social position than he, on that account; and no greater proof of this statement can be given than by an inquiry as to the services willingly performed, and the unpleasant duties, such as acting as orderly, etc., as is daily performed at our annual encampments by the enlisted men of one of our troops of cavalry from our largest city, composed as it is of the sons of our richest and most blue-blooded families.

Had I more space, I would say something in reply to the statement of what we accomplished in exchange for so large an expenditure as more than \$150,000, but I will only add if the day ever comes when soldiers—not finely bedecked in red and gold, but in good honest blue—are needed at the front, the symbol of the Keystone on many thousand caps will hold her own through many a fight, as she has done on battlefields before. It is indeed sincerely to be hoped that each coming year will see the Pennsylvania National Guard and the troops of the Regular Army encamped together, and with better results, which is sure to be the case, after we have profited by this year's experience.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 1890.

H. F. W.

MAINE MILITIA CAMP, JUNE 22-JULY 4.*

Extracts from the Report of 1st Lieut. E. W. Howe, 17th Inf.

BRIG.-GEN. H. M. SPRAGUE, adjutant general, was exceedingly active, and no detail was overlooked that would add to the comfort of the command; having been connected with the military establishment of the State for a number of years, he knew what was required and made no delay in supplying it.

The ground selected for the encampment is admirably adapted to the purpose. The land, with all improvements on it, belongs to the State. The general arrangement of the tents and buildings was good. The natural drainage of the camp is excellent. The soil is of such a character that it soon becomes dry even after a heavy rain-fall.

The Maine Volunteer Militia consists of one brigade, composed of two regiments of infantry and two gun detachments; there is also one independent company of infantry, the gun detachments, until recently, were parts of a battery of artillery. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable horses and the time consumed in training them while in camp, it was decided to replace the brass smooth-bored guns with the latest pattern of Gatling gun. This has been

*We are indebted to Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, for copies of the report made to him by the officers detailed to inspect the State camps.

done, and during the encampment one gun detachment was assigned to each regiment, and occupied tents on its left. Although the law provides penalties for failure to turn out when ordered, it is found very difficult to compel attendance on military exercises when these requirements conflict with the daily duties of civil life. Employers, as a rule, are found willing to allow their help to be absent for the annual encampment, but too many are still disposed to regard these affairs as a recurrence of the old-time muster-day. They consider these occasions as seasons of frolic and not as days of hard work and valuable instruction, which they really are.

The brigade is commanded by Brig.-Gen. H. L. Mitchell, of Bangor, who has given much time to his private business to build up an efficient organization. He embraces every opportunity to increase his knowledge of military information, and by untiring energy has aroused and maintained an excellent interest in his command. The whole command seemed to appreciate that the encampment was for work.

The men are intelligent and well developed; their bearing is very good, but would be improved by a still greater attention to setting up than has yet been given. The officers displayed a good knowledge of their duties, and manifested commendable interest. There was a marked improvement in the drills from one day to the next, and I have no doubt that with more time allotted to the encampment a very good proficiency would have been shown. The manual of arms at parades is worthy of mention; it was executed in a satisfactory manner.

On July 4 the rain continued, but the plan arranged on entering camp was followed. The command left camp at an early hour in the morning, and marched in the rain to the railroad station, where it took the cars, and reached Portland about 10 o'clock. While the streets were muddy, the clouds had cleared away, and preparations were made to enter the street parade in dress uniform. After the parade, the companies were dismissed to assemble at the armories in time for the trains that were to convey them to their homes. They made a fair showing in the parade, but would have appeared to much better advantage if the weather had been pleasant when they left camp, for then greater attention could have been paid to the details of the uniforms; among other things, rubber boots, which appeared here and there, would have been packed with the baggage.

The sentinels were on the alert, and performed their duty intelligently; they did not repeat their orders with great readiness, but showed a willingness to learn. Owing to the short stay in camp, it was impossible to have every man perform even one tour of guard duty, though the number of posts was large. Good attention was paid to saluting, and at night a countersign was used. I visited the guard during the day and night and assisted in its instruction. There has been a marked improvement in the performance of guard duty in the last five years in this State. There also exists a greater observance of military courtesies at all times. The men about camp seldom failed to salute officers, though I noticed several who neglected to rise when officers approached.

The police of the camp was excellent. A little more attention should have been paid to the cleanliness of the kitchen floors. This might have been done if the supply of water had been greater. There was sufficient water and ice for other purposes.

The camp was quiet and orderly. Men were allowed to visit the town but did so in a gentlemanly manner. Their behavior in Portland was excellent, and I failed to see any intoxication among them while they were in Augusta or Portland.

The food supplied was excellent in quality, abundant in quantity, and of sufficient variety. Rations were issued by the brigade commissary to the regimental quartermaster, and by them divided among the several companies. The cooks were enlisted for the camp, and besides their pay from the State as soldiers they received additional compensation from the companies.

In its militia the State of Maine possesses a zealous, earnest body of men that with more time would become thoroughly proficient in all that pertains to military duty. What they have done in the past is very praiseworthy when the difficulties under which they labor are known. There should be more time allotted to these annual encampments; ten days of active camp work would be none too little. The greater efficiency that would thus be obtained would be more than commensurate with the additional expense. If the time would be employed as faithfully as two days of the last encampment were there would be a very satisfactory advancement achieved. It does not seem desirable to have so short an encampment as this last one. The utility of the Portland trip is questionable; the time could have been employed in camp more advantageously.

Target practice is carried on with great difficulty at the various towns where the companies assemble. Not many of these companies can obtain ranges of more than 300 yards, and the conveniences on these are unsatisfactory. Money invested in good ranges for a greater amount of company practice would be well employed.

I was cordially received by all officers, and frequently was asked concerning points relating to the military service. The hospitality of the mess at brigade headquarters was extended to me, and every opportunity was given to see the troops under such conditions as the weather permitted. The suggestions that I saw fit to make from time to time were favorably received and promptly acted upon.

To Generals Mitchell and Sprague I am particularly indebted for the information furnished and the facilities afforded for making my tour of duty at the camp agreeable.

TEXAS STATE CAMP, JULY 7-12.

Extracts from the Report of Major R. C. Woodruff, 5th Inf.

Upon application to the General Government about 400 large tents, 12 by 14 feet principally, were sent to San Antonio, and an officer of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, 2d Lieut. M. M. McNamee, was detailed to take charge of this tentage, stake out a camp, and pitch the tents, and when companies reported they had only to march into their company streets and take possession. The camp itself (Camp Stoddard) near San Antonio, Tex., was nearly tactical in its formation.

Fifty-three organized companies appear on the roster. Notwithstanding the stringent order of the commander-in-chief, only 37 reported for duty at the encampment. Of 1,681 officers and men, 128 officers and 917 men were present at this encampment.

The fatigue dress worn by United States troops with State button is prescribed, but as the method by their own uniforms the order is not strictly complied with. Gray, red, and zouave were mixed with the blue in ranks, and detracted much from the military appearance. Many of the companies had also a full uniform; no two being of the same pattern.

Officers and men were provided for by a citizen committee. At first there seemed to be a great lack of system in the preparation of meals; breakfast especially was very late, and interfered much with drills and guard mount. Complaints from all sides were numerous. By the fourth day matters had been pretty well straightened. I took my meals at the mess hall, and consider the food furnished as wholesome and nutritious. If this method of messing is to continue some action should be taken at headquarters to insure order at the tables.

Neither officers or non-commissioned officers had the slightest conception of guard duty, and the four officers of guard and the sixty odd non-commissioned officers and men detailed for guard duty were at first so many units. Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d U. S. Cav., himself mounted the guard, instructed its members as to their positions and duties, and following up the matter to the guard tents, taught them how to prepare lists of reliefs and posts for non-commissioned officers of the guard. That a serious and efficient officer could do was done by Capt. Steever, and a decided improvement was noticed before the camp broke up.

Battalion drills were ordered as a part of the daily routine, but of the six in camp I never saw but three of the battalions on the drill ground. Of these, two, the 2d Regt., Col.

R. P. Smythe, and 4th Regt., Col. A. J. Houston, were persevering in their effort to obtain knowledge of battalion movements and did a great deal of useful work. A lieutenant of the 23d U. S. Infantry accompanied each colonel during these drills, correcting errors and instructing in tactics; all that could be expected in such a short time was attained. The Greenham Light Artillery gave an exhibition drill with Gatling guns, and showed a good knowledge of the manual of the piece. I noticed the Dallas Artillery doing some nice drilling in manual of the piece. As a rule the company drill is very good; in some of the companies it was excellent.

The 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments were presented to me for inspection. It being a first attempt at battalion inspection, a great many errors occurred in the performance of this duty. The colonels showed they had consulted the tactics, but company commanders did not exhibit any such attention to their duties. I corrected errors and gave such instruction as the time allowed would permit of. In glancing along the lines of troops a splendid body of young and intelligent men was seen. The Texas volunteer, when in ranks, is fairly well "set up," and the general appearance of companies is good. The arms and accoutrements were not clean. This is a weak point in Texas State troops.

During the whole time I did not see an instance of drunkenness or disorderly conduct, but laxity in discipline is quite apparent. Though officers and men may be social equals, it seems to me that if the officer would exact, and the private render, more of courtesy and obedience while on military service, better results and more satisfaction all around would be obtained. Salutes were given, but the men should be drilled in paragraph 18 of the tactics.

The police of camp during the earlier days of the encampment was simply wretched and in striking contrast with that of the United States troops, their model. The matter being reported to Gen. Roberts, he did all he could to remedy the evil, and an improvement did take place. Act. Asst. Surg. J. R. Harner, U. S. Army, who was with the United States troops, did all that was possible with material on hand, and during the last three days great improvement was visible.

There was no target practice. While at Galveston, as judge of competitive drill held near that city last year, I made the acquaintance of a large number of officers holding commissions in the State National Guard, and during this encampment met and conversed with many others. I found them intelligent, courteous, educated gentlemen, and with a most extraordinary interest in military matters. Given a fair opportunity and I believe most of them would fit themselves to be valuable officers to the General Government in case their service should be needed. Except, however, some few of the older men, none have had any experience in military matters beyond what is acquired drilling in the manual of arms and company movements.

During this encampment a systematic effort was made to impart instruction by daily lectures to the officers on some practical subject pertaining to military duty. United States officers met with and talked to them on guard duties, tactics for battalion and brigade movements, military discipline, and the art of war. This school of instruction was well attended, much interest manifested, and many questions asked which showed an appreciation of the subject under discussion. My opinion is that much benefit was derived. Instruction was also given by United States officers on guard mounts, inspections, battalion drills, as noted under their respective headings.

There can be no question as to the benefit that may be derived by the National Guard from the presence of regular troops at their encampments, and the Texas Volunteer Guard are indebted to the brigadier-general, U. S. Army, commanding this department for much of the success attending his first experiment.

At Camp Stoddard six companies of infantry, four troops of cavalry, and a light battery of artillery represented the three arms of service, and were right there as models for such as desired to see how professional soldiers live and care for themselves while in the field. My observation led me to conclude that, either from diffidence or some other cause, the National Guard did not take advantage of the opportunity, and I think encouragement should be given them to do so. I am sure officers of the Army would be happy to see their comrades of the Guard and talk "shop" with them, and the old soldier proud to give points which might be of benefit to the militia man in the care of his gun, accoutrements, and such like.

This concentration of troops at a camp of instruction resulted in considerable benefit derived by both officers and men. There was a decided improvement on Friday in battalion drill, drill on mount, and camp police from what I noticed in my inspection on Tuesday. If, with what has been gained, some theoretical instruction during the interim and a little more elimination of social element during a tour of camp service, no doubt a far greater advance in the knowledge of the soldier's duties can be made next year. A division and two brigade headquarters, with general officers, each with a complete though not thoroughly instructed staff, would seem to be a rather complex administration for a camp of only about one thousand men.

MARYLAND.

A SAMPLE of the new uniform adopted by the 4th Battalion Infantry, Maryland National Guard, of Baltimore, Lt.-Col. W. Howard commanding, has been received and is now on exhibition. Most of the members have been secured, including a number of recruits. When the work is completed a grand street parade will take place. There will also be a review at Druid Hill Park and a presentation of a full stand of colors to the battalion by friends of Col. Howard. The uniforms of the commissioned line and staff officers will be made strictly in accordance with the United States Army regulations. Dark blue frock coats, having standing collar and two rows of buttons down the front of the coat, with three smaller buttons on each sleeve. A gold aiguillette will cross the front of the coat. The trousers will be sky-blue cloth, with an inch and a half white stripe down the outside seams. The uniforms of the non-commissioned staff will also be Army regulation. The uniforms of the men are semi-regulation. Instead of the regulation single-breasted coat the coats will be double-breasted frocks, with white facings on the sleeves and side edges of the skirt, white piping along the edges, white standing collar, white worsted shoulder knots and white aiguillettes crossing the breast. Each man will wear a white English buff leather belt, with a brass plate bearing the letter of his company. The helmets of officers and men will be the regulation black felt Army helmet, with an eagle and the figure "4" in the front. The trousers of the non-commissioned officers will be exactly like those of the commissioned officers, except that the stripe down the side will not be as wide. The trousers of the privates will have a white welt in the seam instead of a stripe. For fatigue purposes each man will be furnished with a well made, new, dark blue blouse and a dark blue fatigue cap. The officers will have the same.

VARIOUS.

The picnic and summer night's festival of the 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, which took place on Sept. 15, at Camp Stoddard, was a very enjoyable affair. Among those present were several independent organizations, members of the N. Y. Board of Aldermen, officers of the National Guard and others. It was like all the affairs of the 1st Battery—a great success. Alderman Morris, in behalf of Capt. Wendel, presented Chaplain Frederick Rotzler with a handsome suit of clerical regiments. The chaplain was also presented by Alderman Morris personally with a handsome silver medal and badge.

At a recent session of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., Examining Board it related of one candidate for promotion, a 1st sergeant who desired the rank of a 1st lieutenant, that he was asked among other things if he knew the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the State Force, and he replied that he did not. He was also asked if he knew the name of the Adjutant-General, and who was it that commanded his brigade at present, and he replied that he did not know. On being

asked if he knew where the Hudson River was, he gave a satisfactory answer. The candidate did not pass the Board on his first examination, but he is not at all discouraged and is confident of success on his next appearance before the Board.

At an election for 2d lieutenant in the 14th Separate Co., N. Y., at Kingston, on Sept. 22, 1st Serat. A. H. Thompson was unanimously elected to the position. This election was caused by the promotion of the former incumbent, T. D. B. Freer, to the office of captain.

The State Rifle Match of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia begins at the State Camp ground, South Framingham, Saturday, Sept. 27, at 12.30 p. m. The match will be in charge of Col. H. T. Rockwell, inspector-general of rifle practice, who will act as executive officer and arrange details.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner and R. F. Dos Passa, counsel for Lieut. Thomas A. Patterson, Jr., 7th N. Y., recently sentenced by a G. C. M. to be reprimanded in orders by general headquarters for having preferred false charges against his commanding officer, Capt. Austin R. Allen, have appealed to Gov. Hill for a hearing to enable them to show cause why the conviction and sentence of their client should be set aside.

Captain Philip B. Low, commanding N. Y. Naval Reserve Battalion, is making an effort to secure the use of Castle Garden as a drill hall and armory for the use of the battalion. The scheme has many good features and is strongly endorsed by several competent authorities. The garden could be used by the battalion to great advantage. It is hoped the Emigration Commissioners will consider the matter favorably. Captain Henry Erben, U. S. N., thoroughly indorses the plan. Recruiting has been going on very actively, and the battalion may be mustered into the State service this fall.

Adj.-Gen. W. S. Stryker, of New Jersey, announces in General Orders dated Sept. 16, that the commander-in-chief desires to express his commendation of the team of the National Guard of the State, for its skill in marksmanship displayed in the Inter-State and Hilton trophy matches, at the recent fall meeting at Creedmoor.

The charges preferred by Col. John T. Camp, 23d N. Y., against the six captains of the regiment assumed to be conspirators, were forwarded through brigade headquarters to Albany on Sept. 21. The accused captains are charged with "conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen." Lieut.-Col. G. A. Miller, formerly of the 23d N. Y., and now in the 12th Regiment, is also included in the specifications of the charge.

We have received from Adj.-Gen. T. S. Peck, of Vermont, a report of the Adjutant and Inspector-General of that State for the years 1889-90.

Brig.-Gen. Stewart Brown, of Maryland, has ordered out the entire State Force for Thanksgiving Day, when there will be a street parade, followed by a sham battle. On Oct. 11 the 4th Battalion Infantry, of Baltimore, will go to Druid Hill Park to witness the presentation of a set of colors to their popular commander, Col. Willard Howard.

The result of the recent meeting of the 13th Regiment, N. Y., Armory Commission was the acceptance of Col. Austin's modifications of Architect Daus's plan, the Colonel taking his views from a military standpoint and the architect viewing them largely from an artistic standpoint. As the armory is to be put to military rather than artistic uses, the majority of the Commission seem to think that the opinions of the commander of the military body which is to occupy it should have some weight. The architect and Col. Austin had previously come to an agreement about changes in the plans. The alterations include the removal of two columns from the Council and Veterans' rooms, raising the windows five inches higher, and raising seven feet more space by carrying the armory forward to the building line.

Lieut. Col. Geo. Allen Davis, 74th N. G., S. N. Y., of Buffalo, was nominated at Lockport, Sept. 24, for Congress by the Republican Convention of the 3d District, which comprises all of Niagara County, all the towns of Erie County, and the 12th Ward of Buffalo. Col. Davis entered the vocation of a militiaman Aug. 25, 1875, joining Co. D, 4th Regt., as a private.

Co. F, 23d Regt., Capt. C. A. Du Bois, held their annual shoot at Creedmoor, Sept. 15. The winners and scores were as follows: Hunckel medal, 10 shots, off hand; 230 yards—Won by Pvt. F. S. Reynolds, 41 points; Ryder medal, 10 shots, 200 and 500 yards—Won by Sergt. M. E. Burston, 45 points; Byrd medal, 7 shots, 500 yards—Won by Sergt. J. A. Turner, 23 points; Hussey medal, 7 shots, 200 yards—Won by Corp. M. McInerney, 26 points. It was this company that won the B-Book Trophy for 1890, now held by Co. B, 71st Regt., and notwithstanding the brigade order of last year to turn over said trophy, this order has not been complied with. Nine months of the time of which the winning company holds the same has now gone by.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:
Sept. 29.—Guard mount and drill, 13th N. Y., at armory, introducing new full dress uniform.
Oct. 2 and 3.—Fall meeting of 3d N. Y. Brigade Rifle Association at Kew-Forest, N. Y.
Oct. 23 (9).—Governor's Review, N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y. City.
Nov. 5.—Athletic games, 47th N. Y., Brooklyn, at armory.
Nov. 8.—Athletic games, Co. F, 23d N. Y., at armory.
Nov. 15.—Athletic games, 1st Regiment, Penn. N. G., at armory, Philadelphia.
Nov. 20.—Parade and concert, 12th N. Y., at armory.
Nov. 22.—Athletic games, 8th N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 16.—Athletic games, 12th N. Y., at armory.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. S.—Write to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
J. R.—Write for information to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.
J. G. N. asks: Is a soldier in his second enlistment entitled to discharge by purchase? Ans.—No.
H. L.—The Medical Department having no appropriation to pay for the printing of a "Station List," it cannot be said when a new edition will be issued.
Ordnance asks: Are enlisted men of Ordnance and other Staff Corps entitled to the benefits of G. O. 50 and 51? Ans.—Most certainly. It covers "every soldier" who has fulfilled or may fulfill certain conditions.
F. B. M. asks the pay per month of the following petty officers in the Navy: 1, quartermaster; 2, boatswain's mate; 3, coxswain; 4, captain of the top; 5, first-class fireman. Ans.—1, \$35; 2, \$30; 3, \$35; 4, \$30; 5, \$35.
A. B.—The battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861, was the first important battle of the war. Big Bethel was fought April 4, 1862. Rich Mountain was fought July 11, 1861, but is not ranked among the more important battles.
L. S. S. asks the value of a Pennsylvania three-pence dated 1777. Ans.—There is no special premium offered so far as we can learn, after consulting several dealers in old coin. If you get 25 cents for it it would be about all the coin is worth.
A. asks: If a soldier enlisted Sept. 13, 1889, when will he be able to get a furlough and discharge? Ans.—He will be entitled to furlough from Sept. 13 to Dec. 11, 1892, and to discharge on the latter date, always provided his service is faithful. Keep that proviso well in mind.
Baltimore asks: Can a man who has served four years in the Marine Corps, and honorably discharged, make

a claim for five cents a day which has been retained by the Government as a part of the Navy ration? Ans.—The question as to the validity of such a claim would have to be settled by the courts. See editorial article upon this subject.

M. K.—Par. 3, of G. O. 80, A. G. O., of 1890, answers your question. It says: "A soldier absent on furlough may be discharged under the provisions of par. 2 of this order; in which event the proper officer shall prepare the necessary discharge certificate and final statements, and transmit the same to the soldier by registered mail." In your case the company commander is the "proper officer" to send you your discharge.

H. C. B.—No one outside of those interested know how much Mr. Vanderbilt left to his family. It has been stated as one hundred and fifty millions. It is impossible to state the wealth of the living members of the family. It is equally impossible to give the figures of Mr. Morgan's. Perhaps a polite letter of inquiry addressed to him may secure the desired information. We have seen his wealth stated at forty millions, but all such estimates are guess work.

W. G.—The jurisdiction of the Governor of a State is limited by State lines and he cannot therefore institute any process that extends beyond them. This is the limitation of authority over the militia. He cannot order the invasion of a neighboring State. The authority of the President is co-extensive with the Union, so far as territorial limitations are concerned. When the militia are mustered into the service of the United States the limitations of State lines disappear.

(From the San Antonio Express, Sept. 9.)

GENERAL STANLEY TO MURAT HALSTEAD.

GEN. STANLEY yesterday called attention to a recent editorial in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, which, he said, was so false and unjustifiable that he intended at first to send on a reply over his own signature. The editorial appeared in the paper of the date of Sept. 1, and was headed, "The American Army and Navy." After denouncing the Navy as composed of foreign seamen, it continued as follows:

In the Army, about the same condition of things prevails. Negroes, foreigners, and "men under a cloud" make up the rank and file. The official aristocracy of the American Army and Navy is almost without a parallel. The tight-waisted graduate of West Point or Annapolis, with waxed mustache and lavender perfumery, puts a gulf between his royal personage and the enlisted men that is as unerasable as the lines of caste in India. There is no other army or navy in the world in which aristocratic exclusiveness, mobbery, and all-mightiness prevail among the officers to the extent that they do in the Army and Navy of the American Republic, in which all men are "free and equal" under the law. . . . The business of the officer is to dress well, drink heartily, and lead the German. The business of the private is to black the officer's boots and wheel his baby carriage. Small wonder that the desertions in the Army and Navy equal the enlistments, and often exceed them month after month. The principal diversion of Army officers is holding Court-martial. They always find the accused guilty and sentence him to the full extent of the law. This serves to break up the monotony of life in a frontier post. . . . As the matter stands, no man of any character or self-respect or ambition can afford to become an American soldier or sailor. The German Army, under imperial government, is a free and easy democracy as compared with the Army of the United States. In that army the son of a prince must touch his hat to the peasant officer who is above him in rank, etc. Service in the Army should be made attractive.

"The statements in that editorial," said Gen. Stanley, "are false and malicious. It is an untruthful assertion that the enlisted men of the Army are composed of riff raff and men 'under a cloud.' There is a strict rule governing every recruiting officer, requiring applicants for enlistment to furnish references. I can pick out a thousand enlisted men to-day who have served honorably in our

Army for years and who can furnish a better character than Murat Halstead, of the *Commercial Gazette*. We send one or two soldiers to guard thousands of dollars, because we can trust them. The black sheep are soon out of the Service and the great majority are those who have served a long time. That is an old cry about the officers, and thoroughly unjust. Socialism in the Army is impossible if discipline is to be preserved. As is written of the Centurion in the Scripture, who said, 'He saith go and they goeth; come and they cometh,' the principle of the Army is command and obedience. It is impossible for an officer to associate with an enlisted man he commands. The officer, however, is unjustly accused of harshness to his men. It is all twaddle to say that the soldier blacks his officer's boots and does menial work. The officer has no right to ask this, but if the soldier volunteers to do so, he is liberally paid for his work. This feature is one of the most unjust accusations to which the Army is subjected. Comparison with the German army is impossible, since every citizen is bound to serve a certain time in the army. A noble who may have to go into the ranks is treated as every other private, but outside the barracks he is recognized according to his social position in life. We have nothing of the sort in our Army, where the enlistment is voluntary and the pay is smaller than that of the laborer. The desertions are not caused by the men's treatment, but by the men themselves, who do not enlist through soldierly motives."

THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

On Saturday, Sept. 6, the Emperor of Germany inspected the evolutionary squadron, which afterwards put out to sea from Sonderberg to operate against an imaginary hostile fleet, composed of six floating targets, which were anchored at sea over night in a position unknown to the officers of the German flotilla. The German admiral was the Emperor, who, moreover, was the designer of the whole scheme, and he had at his disposal eight battle ships, one armored cruiser, two other cruisers, three torpedo division boats, and 18 sea-going torpedo boats. The vessels formed in columns of divisions line ahead, and when they had steamed for some miles out to the southward of Alsen, it discovered the enemy anchored in line, with a distance of two cables between the ships. Reforming in single column, the Emperor led his line parallel with that of the foe at a distance of barely three cables, and began a most tremendous fire from every weapon that could be brought to bear. Heavy guns, machine guns, and rifles poured their hail of projectiles upon the line of targets, only ceasing for a moment when the clouds of smoke rendered it temporarily impossible to take aim. Having passed along the column the Emperor altered his course 16 points and repeated it on his port hand, renewing the cannonade with, if possible, increased vigor.

When it was over every one of the targets was seen to be riddled and shattered. The damage, however, was chiefly caused by machine and light gun fire, and the heavy projectiles from the 18 and 23-ton guns wrought but little destruction. The targets were composed of two pyramidal structures, connected by means of a canvas screen, and they were duly rammed broadside on, and, of course, smashed to pieces. One, which by hazard outlived the first charge, was afterwards rammed by the *Irene*.

The *Times* correspondent, in remarking upon the manoeuvres, says: "The lessons of the day were nil, nor was it perhaps intended that there should be

any lessons. The main object was apparently to make a striking picture of an imaginary naval battle, and this object was certainly attained. Credit should be given to the German captains for the thoroughly admirable manner in which they obeyed signals and kept station. The firing, however, was none of the best, and the commanders did not seem to have grasped the fact that in ramming the pace should be reserved, or at least stopped, just before the moment of contact.

Sept. 8, the 18th Army Division, supported by two ironclad squadrons, crossed the Alsen Sound near Sonderberg and occupied Düppel region, Schleswig-Holstein, held by the 17th Division, the 18th Division having previously made itself master of Alsen. The movement was performed in a very creditable manner, the Emperor having supreme command of the whole attack on land, and making his signals to the fleet from a flagstaff placed near the Düppel monument. After the capture of the position the Emperor, standing on the glads of Redoubt No. 5 (which is still in a very good state of preservation), and surrounded by a brilliant crowd of officers, delivered a critique on the action amid a scene full of natural beauty and historical association. Early in the light the Emperor rode up to the 86th Schleswig-Holstein Fusilier Regiment and announced to it that, in recognition of the excellent qualities it had shown during the manoeuvres, he had conferred the command on the Emperor.

The manoeuvres closed on Wednesday with the brilliant recapture of the Düppel heights by the 17th Division, which had been reinforced by the Emperor's Fusilier Regiment, and had selected a line of flank attack secure from the fire of the fleet. During the enforced retirement of some of their batteries a gun, in its slanting career down a stubble slope, was overturned, killing one of the gunners on the spot and breaking the limbs of two others. Several other serious accidents were also reported. After the engagement the Emperor took his stand beside the Düppel monument and delivered his critique, praising the conduct of the artillery and the cavalry during the whole manoeuvres, but passing certain strictures on the action of the infantry.

NAVAL NOMENCLATURE.

Galignani's *Messenger* of Sept. 8 speaks of a French naval officer as complaining of the American system of naming naval vessels, giving the names of cities indiscriminately to the *Harford* and *Charleston*, the *Richmond* and *Baltimore*, the *Omaha* and the *Atlanta*, and classing as second rates vessels like the *Maine* and *Texas*, having the greatest displacement and heaviest armor. "My country," said the French officer, "has a very distinct system of nomenclature. Each name signifies the class to which the vessel belongs, and consequently there is no confusion. The first-class ships of the French Navy have the emphatic and significant names of *Devastation*, *Formidable*, *Foudroyant*, *Terrible*, *Redoutable*, and *Triumphant*. Next comes a class bearing mythological names, such as *Neptune*, *Thetis*, and *Naiade*, and this same class has a subdivision of four first-class gunboats named after the four rivers of hell, viz., *Acheron*, *Cocytus*, *Phlegethon*, and *Styx*. The third class contains the names of the great persons who have contributed to the making of French history, such as *Martel*, *Hoche*, *Richelieu*, *Colbert*, and *Vauban*; while another class has the names of the celebrated French admirals, *Baudin*, *Saint Barbe*, and *Duperré*. The names of a smaller class, known as the animal ships, are *Catman* (alligator), *Taureau* (bull), and

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An examination of Lord Brassey's new Annual for 1890 reveals a system of British naval nomenclature almost as easily defined as that of the French service. The bold and terrific names of *Invincible, Dreadnought, Conqueror, Thunder, and Warrior*; the mythological names of *Hercules, Neptune, Bellephophon, Orion, and Agamemnon*; the Admiral class, including the *Collingwood, Anson, Nelson, and Blake*; the river class, including the *Forth, Thames, and Severn*; the corvettes, named after precious stones, such as *Diamond, Opal, Sapphire, and Tourmaline*; the sloops, named after birds, such as *Osprey, Buzzard, Penguin, Cormorant*; and the torpedo-boats, with the significant names of *Grasshopper, Sandfly, and Rattlesnake*. Each of these groups defines a class. A further examination of the annual shows the simplicity of the Italian nomenclature. The first class is made up of volcans, such as *Etna, Vesuvio, and Stromboli*; the vessels of the second class bear the names of distinguished men, such as *Dandolo, Vespucci, and Christophe Colombo*; and the same arrangement extends throughout all the vessels of the Navy. In the Russian Navy the first class is distinctly composed of ships bearing the names of the Emperors, such as *Alexander II., Nicholas I., and Catherine II.*

THE NEW ENGLISH MAGAZINE RIFLE.

AFTER the Government had decided upon providing the Army with a magazine rifle, and long before they had approved of the particular pattern, a contract for the manufacture of 125,000 of the new rifles was promised to the Birmingham Small-arms Company, Small Heath. The company then completed their contracts for the supply of Martini-Henry rifles, and about eighteen months ago commenced to make preparations for the manufacture of the new arm. These preparations were of a most elaborate character. Extensive alterations had to be made in the existing plant, and between 700 and 800 new machines of different kinds were purchased. These alterations and the additional machinery represented an outlay of about £50,000. As

various departments in the factory were prepared, the work was commenced, and some thousands of component parts of the rifle have already been made; but it was not until June 17 last that the first magazine rifle was finished. The company contracted to make a thousand rifles a week, but it has been found impossible to do that quantity of work, for the difficulties in the way of rapid manufacture are enormous. To start with, it is altogether new to the workmen, and, as they have practically to be educated in the new system, progress must necessarily be slow. The number of guns finished weekly since June has varied considerably, but as the men get accustomed to their duties greater speed will be made. At present about 900 hands find full employment on the new rifles, and by Christmas, or shortly after, it is anticipated that from 1,200 to 1,500 will be busily engaged. The contract for the supply of 125,000 guns will keep the firm well employed for three or four years.—*United Service Gazette.*

MUTINY IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.

THERE is a grave lesson in the incident which happened a day or two ago at Toulon. The facts may be summed up in a few words. Lieut. Ginalbas was passing along the street when a soldier named Jules Dubois passed without giving the necessary salute. The officer, in the interests of martial discipline, very properly rebuked the soldier, who ran away. Lieut. Ginalbas followed, and in the effort to catch his man, who was drunk, managed to land him in the gutter. The rest of the story is painful and discouraging. Dubois maintained that he had been cuffed by his superior, and the crowd began to hoot and showed signs of ill-treating M. Ginalbas, who, however, managed to take refuge in a café, and happily succeeded in eventually sending the drunken man to the police station and in drawing up a report for Col. Badens, who will know how to deal with the case. Here we have the old story of the French mob taking the side against authority without patiently seeking the facts of the case. A similar instance occurred some time ago at Havre, when a French admiral surrounded by his staff was obliged to put a ship's carpenter who had publicly insulted him in irons. If mutiny is to come into fashion in the Armies of Europe the question of peace or war will be speedily set aside by a debate as to whether the troops of any given army are likely to turn

sharpshooters against their commanding officers. The crowd, of course, will always be on the wrong side, and if the French Chamber was sitting now, it is probable that "General" Cluseret would try to badger the Minister of War on the subject. Even in England the outlook is not quite comfortable, whilst retrospective details concerning the Sudanese campaign leave a very harsh after-flavor behind them. We are evidently upon the eve of a kind of army reform which never entered into the calculations of writers on technical military subjects, and according to which the privates will have to train their officers in the way they ought to go.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A LETTER was received by President Ezeta Sept. 18 from United States Minister Mizner informing him that cable instructions had been received by Mizner to formally recognize Ezeta's election as President of Salvador.

A SPECIAL number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India" contains three of the prize essays on "The Organization and Employment of Native Cavalry." Capt. C. M. Maguire, for whose essay the gold medal of the Institution has been awarded, maintains that, though the functions of cavalry in war have been modified, its usefulness and importance are not lessened; and that, though the extended range, increased accuracy, and greater quickness of artillery and infantry fire will limit the opportunities for charging, occasions will arise when, as formerly, cavalry may charge unbroken and unshaken infantry with a fair prospect of success.

WHEN Admiral Duperré received the command of the Mediterranean Squadron in succession to Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, he was fiercely attacked by a section of the French press. The *Petite République Française* and the *Estafette* stated, and the *Tablettes des Deux-Charentes* repeated the statement, that this attack was instigated by Admiral Aube, who, standing next in rank, would himself, failing Admiral Duperré, have been appointed to the command. After a trial, at the instance of the Admiral, before the Court of Assize of the Seine, the publishers of the two first-named papers have inserted humble retractions in their own sheets and in five other papers, and have paid the costs of the suit. The

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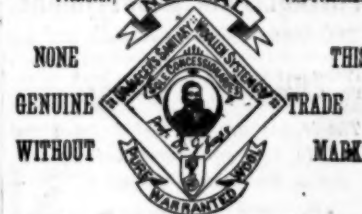
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Tablettes also has published a statement of facts by Admiral Aube himself.

The Spanish *Revista General de Marina* gives a table of 911 torpedo boats afloat on Jan. 1, 1890, as follows:

Sea going.	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	Tot.
France.....	9	14	83	106
England.....	60	23	..	83
Italy.....	65	38	21	124
Russia.....	16	..	36	52
Germany.....	12	83	..	95

In numbers, France heads the list; in efficiency, Italy is far ahead of all. According to the same authority France has 19 torpedo cruisers and gunboats against 20 possessed by England.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of Sept. 23:

J. W. Esenbuth, San Francisco, Cal., explosive engine.
H. S. Maxim, London, Eng., manufacture of explosives.
H. S. Maxim, London, Eng., automatic gun.
J. M. and M. S. Browning, Ogden, Utah, breech-loader; g.

gun.
H. M. Quackenbush, Herkimer, N. Y., skeleton gunstock.
F. Aramburu, Seville, Spain, nautical magnetic tracer apparatus.

The number of newspapers published in all countries is estimated at 41,000; 24,000 appearing in Europe. Germany heads the list with 5,500, then comes France with 4,100, England with 4,000, Austria Hungary with 3,500, Italy with 1,400, Spain with 850, Russia with 800, Switzerland with 450, Belgium and Holland with 300 each, and the rest is published in Portugal, the Scandinavian, and the Balkan countries. The United States have 12,500 newspapers, Canada has 700 and Australia also 700. (M)

300 journals published in Asia. Japan alone has 200. Two hundred journals appear in Africa, and three in the Sandwich Islands. In the principal languages there were published 17,000 newspapers in the English, 7,500 in German, 6,800 in French, 1,800 in Spanish, and 1,500 in Italian. There is only one ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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BIRTHS.

FAHLBUSH.—At Fort Davis, Texas, September 11, 1890, to the wife of Post Quartermaster Sergeant Gus W. Fahlbush, U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

DARROW—NEIL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, at Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio, WALTER N. P. DARROW, U. S. Army, and MARY, daughter of William A. Neil, of Columbus, Ohio.

HARRISON—WALKER.—Sept. 17, at Morristown, N. J., GEORGE EVELYN HARRISON, of Brandon, Va., to MARY MERCE, daughter of Gen. Henry H. Walker, formerly 1st Lieut. 6th U. S. Infantry.

DIED.

HOLTON.—At Bennington, Vt., Sept. 18, 1st Lieut. FREDERICK D. HOLTON, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

INNENFELDT.—At Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 18, LOUISA INNENFELDT, wife of Professor Innenfeldt, 3d U. S. Artillery Band, aged 59 years.

LIVINGSTON.—At New York City, Sept. 19, Lieut. Comdr. GEORGE BARCLAY LIVINGSTON, U. S. Navy.

PARKER.—Sept. 18, at the residence of Dr. W. S. McPherson, near Catoclin Furnace, Maryland, FITZGERALD McPHERSON PARKER, aged 2 years and 21 days, only child of Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Parker, U. S. Navy.

SICKEL.—At Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, September 15, HOWARD WRIGHT, infant son of Lieutenant H. G. Sickel, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

STILLING.—At Fort Wadsworth, S. I., September 21, J. H. STILLING, aged 60 years.

THOMPSON.—At Concord, N. H., Sept. 12, Brevet Major ALB. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. Army, retired.

WALKER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 22, BENJ. E. WALKER, aged 53 years, only son of the late Major Benjamin Walker, Paymaster U. S. A., and brother-in-law of Gen. H. G. Gibson, Colonel 3d U. S. Artillery.

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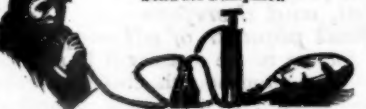
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